

Social Security Bulletin

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July 1941

Special Articles

**Estimated Employment and Wages of Workers
Covered by State Unemployment
Compensation Laws, 1940**

**The Agricultural Wage Worker in Employment
Covered by Federal Old-Age and
Survivors Insurance**



FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
U.S. SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume 4

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FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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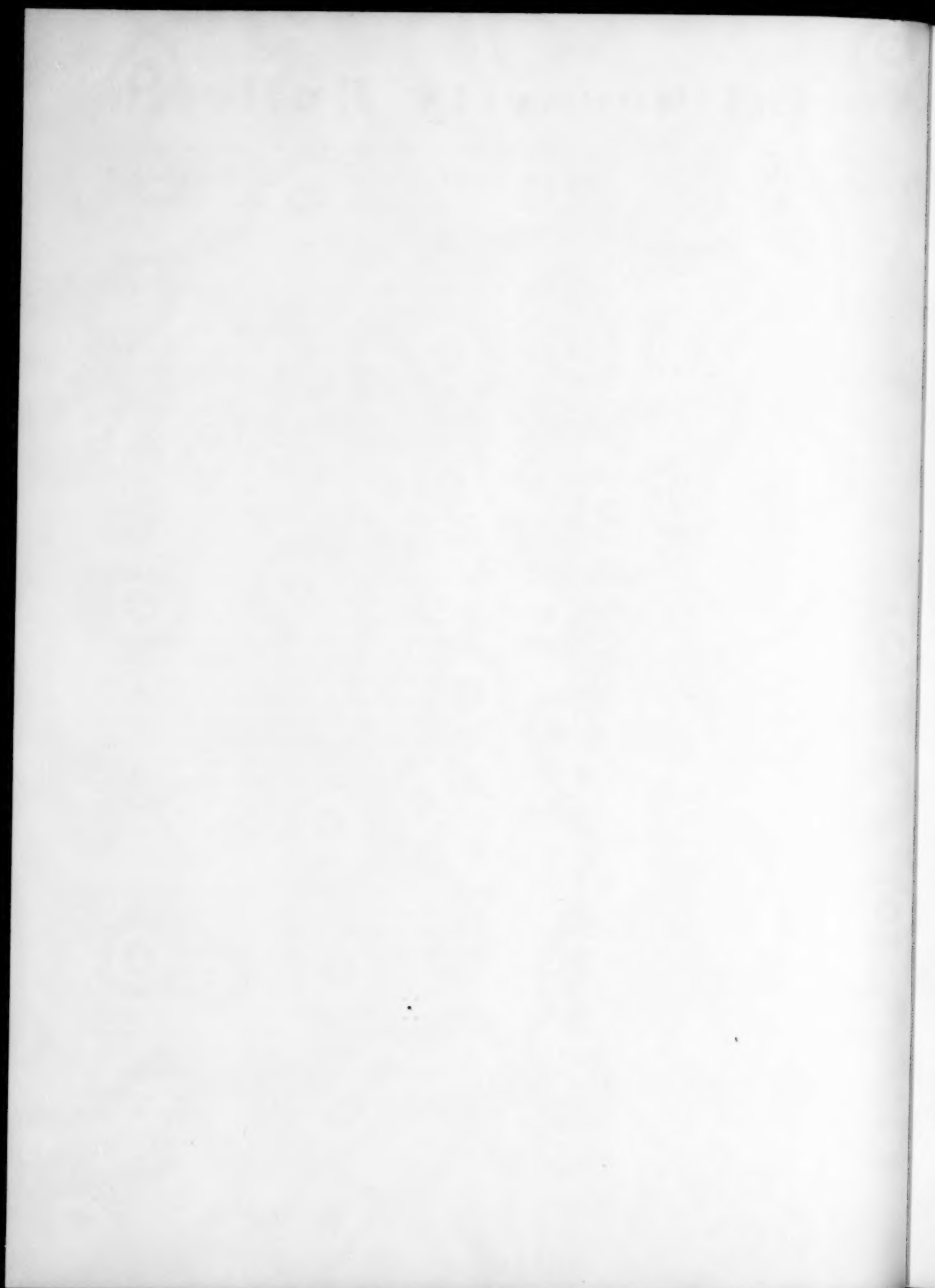


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CONTENTS

	Page
SOCIAL SECURITY IN REVIEW.....	1
ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES OF WORKERS COVERED BY STATE UNEMPLOY- MENT COMPENSATION LAWS, 1940.....	3
THE AGRICULTURAL WAGE WORKER IN EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE, by Fred Safier, Walter Quinn, and Edward J. Fitzgerald..	11
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE:	
Statistics for the United States, May 1941.....	15
Statistics by States, April 1941.....	23
Statistics for urban areas, April 1941.....	25
Terms used in statistics in Social Security Board publications on public assistance and Federal work programs.....	28
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY:	
Operations of the employment security program.....	31
Characteristics of placements, first quarter, 1941.....	39
Interstate claims, first quarter, 1941.....	41
State amendments.....	45
Railroad unemployment insurance.....	49
OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE:	
Operations under the Social Security Act.....	52
Sick pay as taxable wages.....	54
Operations under the Railroad Retirement Act.....	55
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA:	
Payments under selected social insurance and related programs.....	57
Financial and economic data.....	60
RECENT PUBLICATIONS.....	66



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JULY 1941

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Social Security in Review

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS conditioning approval of State public assistance plans by the Social Security Board became effective July 1, 1941, under the provisions of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939. Henceforth, in order to meet conditions of approval for Federal grants under the Social Security Act, State plans for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children must provide that the State agency which administers the program "shall, in determining need, take into consideration any other income and resources" of an individual claiming assistance; and must "provide safeguards which restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants and recipients to purposes directly connected with the administration" of the program.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE payments and earnings under Federal work programs again declined during May to a total of slightly more than \$200 million. This amount was the smallest for any month since October 1937 and for all but 5 months since September 1934. General relief payments from State and local funds, which amounted to 11.6 percent of all public assistance and earnings in May, and payments to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind together accounted for more than two-fifths of the total.

It was estimated that 5 million different households, comprising 13.2 million individuals, received public assistance or earnings from Federal work programs during the month. The number of households thus aided was 13 percent below the total for May 1940, while the number of individuals was nearly 19 percent lower.

PLACEMENT ACTIVITIES of public employment offices continued during May at levels substantially higher than those attained in the corresponding

months of previous years. More than half a million complete placements were reported for the month, bringing the total for the first 5 months of the year to 2.0 million, or 55 percent more than in the same period last year. The total reported for May was the largest for any month since January 1936. Largely as a result of heavy seasonal demands for agricultural workers, the volume of supplementary placements also increased sharply, to more than twice the number in April.

Applications for employment filed during May reached a total of 1.5 million, the largest total for that month in the history of the United States Employment Service. The active file of persons registered in search of employment, nevertheless, had increased only slightly by the end of the month, and remained at less than 5.2 million.

Unemployment benefit payments for May amounted to \$31.6 million, 17 percent more than in April but 43 percent less than in May 1940. The increase in payments was the first reported since January of this year. Payments during May represented compensation to a minimum of 767,000 individuals for 3.0 million weeks of unemployment. The volume of continued claims for benefits diminished by 8.3 percent to a total of 3.9 million.

DISCRIMINATION against Negroes and other minority racial, national, and religious groups in defense production cannot be countenanced by our Government in the present emergency, declared President Roosevelt in a memorandum to the Office of Production Management on June 15. "Complaints have repeatedly been brought to my attention that available and much-needed workers are being barred from defense production solely because of race, religion, or national origin. It is said that at a time when labor stringencies are appearing in many areas, fully qualified workers

are being turned from the gates of industry on specifications entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity. . . . This situation is a matter of grave national importance and immediate steps must be taken to deal with it effectively," declared the President.

Subsequently, on June 25, the President issued an Executive Order reaffirming the policy of full participation in the defense program by all persons, "regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin." In addition to reaffirming this policy, the order provides: (1) that all Federal agencies concerned with vocational and training programs for defense production shall take special measures to "assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin"; (2) that all Federal defense contracts hereafter negotiated shall include provision obligating the contractor to refrain from such discrimination; and (3) for the establishment, in the Office of Production Management, of a Committee on Fair Employment Practice, to "receive and investigate complaints of discrimination," to "redress grievances which it finds to be valid," and to "recommend to the several departments and agencies of the Government of the United States and to the President all measures which may be deemed by it necessary or proper to effectuate the provisions of this order."

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE monthly benefits amounting to \$6.3 million were certified during May for payment to 327,000 beneficiaries. Lump-sum death payments amounting to nearly \$1.1 million also were certified during the month. Benefits for more than 30,000 beneficiaries, amounting to about \$611,000, or nearly a tenth of all benefits in force, were in conditional-payment status at the end of the month. The continued increase in the proportion of total benefits in this status presumably may be attributed to the enlargement of employment opportunities for older workers resulting from the defense program.

APPROPRIATIONS for carrying on the work of the Social Security Board during the fiscal year 1941-

42 were provided in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, which was approved by the President on July 1. The act provides \$25.7 million for salaries and expenses of the Board; \$270 million for grants to States for old-age assistance; \$74 million for aid to dependent children; \$9 million for aid to the blind; \$62.5 million for State unemployment compensation and employment service administration; \$3.1 million for payments to States under the Wagner-Peyser Act; and \$1.5 million for selecting, testing, and placement of defense workers.

"THE DUTIES, FUNCTIONS, and activities of the Health and Medical Committee relating to medical research on problems affecting the national defense" will be terminated "as of such date on which the President shall designate an appropriate agency to assume these duties, functions, and activities," under an order of the Council of National Defense approved by the President on June 28. This Committee, which was established under an order of the Council approved on September 19, 1940, had been transferred to the Federal Security Agency on November 28, under the order which provided for the coordination of all health, welfare, and related defense activities under the direction of Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency.

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the United States Senate has been appointed, under a resolution adopted in the Senate on June 20, to make "a full and complete study and investigation of the operation of the old-age assistance and the old-age and survivors insurance provisions or the Social Security Act, as amended, and . . . of ways and means for bringing about the early realization of a minimum pension for all who have reached the age of retirement and are not gainfully employed." The committee, which was appointed June 28, includes Senators Downey of California, Connally of Texas, Green of Rhode Island, Pepper of Florida, La Follette of Wisconsin, Thomas of Idaho, and Brooks of Illinois.

Estimated Employment and Wages of Workers Covered by State Unemployment Compensation Laws, 1940*

THE MODERATE UPWARD TREND in covered employment which had begun in the last half of 1938 and continued during the first 10 months of 1939¹ reversed itself during the next 4 months. The upward course resumed, however, in March and was continued in general during the rest of the year as a result of the general expansion of production for defense at home and war abroad. Covered employment in February 1940 was 4.6 percent below that of the previous October but by the end of December had risen to 23.2 million—6 percent above December 1939 and 15 percent above December 1938. Average monthly covered employment in 1940 was 22.3 million—4 percent above the average for 1939 and 12 percent above 1938.

After a sharp decline in the first quarter of 1940, estimated wages² earned in each succeeding quarter exceeded those of the previous quarter

in all covered industries and services, and in the last 3 months reached \$8,912 million, 11 percent above the last quarter of 1939 and 26 percent above the corresponding period of 1938.³ The greater proportionate increase in wages and salaries than in employment was attributable to rising wage rates and increased weekly hours of work.⁴ Estimated total wages earned in covered employment in 1940 rose to \$31,709 million, 11 percent above 1939 and 23 percent above 1938.

Because of a probable downward bias inherent in the method of computing the estimates for 1940 (discussed below), the increases for both employment and wages may be considered minimums.

Description of the Data

Beginning with the calendar year 1938, all State unemployment compensation agencies were required to submit to the Bureau of Employment Security an annual report of monthly covered employment and quarterly wages classified by industry in accordance with the Social Security Board Industrial Classification Code. The due date for submission of this report was set as long as possible after the end of the year covered in order to ensure a complete report unaffected by delinquent reporting, errors, and other factors. Figures for 1938 and 1939 have already been published.⁵ Final data for 1940 were not due from State employment security agencies until July 31, 1941.

The estimates for 1940 presented here represent an effort to meet the need for more current information than has previously been available. Since they are preliminary, they are presented only in

* Percentage comparisons of 1940 wages with those of earlier years are based on data for all States except New York, for which the figures are not comparable from year to year.

¹ According to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries rose from \$6.44 in 1939 to \$6.70 in 1940, and the average hours of work per week increased from 37.6 in 1939 to 38.1 in 1940.

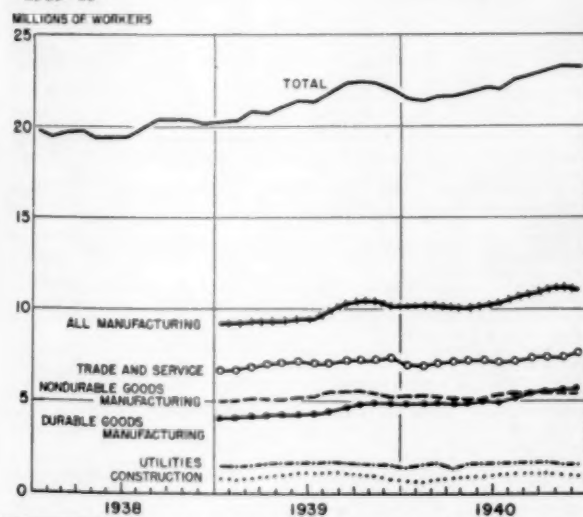
² See footnote 1. A detailed analysis of 1939 data will be published this summer similar to the monograph on 1938 data (Bureau of Employment Security, *Employment and Pay Rolls in State Unemployment Compensation Systems, 1938*, Employment Security Memorandum No. 6, Washington, D. C., April 1940).

*Prepared in the Research and Statistics Division, Bureau of Employment Security.

¹ "Employment and Wages of Workers Covered by State Unemployment Compensation Laws, 1939," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 5 (May 1941), pp. 20-26.

² "Wages" represent the earnings of all employees of firms subject to unemployment compensation laws. Many of these employees are salaried workers.

Chart 1.—Total covered employment, 1938-40, and covered employment in selected industry divisions, 1939-40¹



Data for 1940 estimated on basis of 1939 coverage provisions.

summary form. Analysis of the final data will be presented later this year.

In order to make these estimates, the Bureau instituted in 1940 an identical-firm reporting

Table 1.—Average monthly number of workers and total wages¹ in employment covered by State unemployment compensation laws, by State and year, 1938–40²

State	Statutory size-of-firm inclusion (number of workers) ³	Average monthly number of workers			Total wages (in thousands)		
		1938	1939	1940 ⁴	1938	1939	1940 ⁴
Total		19,931,750	21,377,528	22,302,000	\$25,787,967	\$28,518,053	\$31,708,855
Alabama	8 or more	247,887	260,567	276,000	209,784	239,012	274,466
Alaska	do	10,356	10,188	11,400	18,066	18,663	21,294
Arizona	3 or more	53,414	57,822	57,400	68,880	73,731	74,918
Arkansas	1 or more	123,543	139,294	139,600	102,273	115,762	120,641
California	4 or more	1,216,773	1,264,431	1,311,700	1,902,198	1,998,470	2,179,398
Colorado	8 or more	122,242	129,565	127,600	153,386	167,012	173,273
Connecticut	5 or more	404,323	439,796	483,300	549,369	626,944	741,867
Delaware	1 or more	53,840	60,080	65,200	75,912	84,401	109,336
District of Columbia	do	133,224	162,021	173,700	200,931	216,864	246,911
Florida	8 or more	214,766	234,270	231,000	203,007	224,692	239,445
Georgia	do	306,164	331,324	345,000	265,963	304,030	314,721
Hawaii	1 or more	79,963	73,176	62,700	69,436	70,524	69,886
Idaho	do ⁵	54,372	59,935	61,700	61,472	67,320	73,471
Illinois	(⁶)	1,490,807	1,604,221	1,677,500	2,216,673	2,441,940	2,628,051
Indiana	8 or more	497,130	547,897	604,800	639,348	753,384	864,158
Iowa	do	215,671	222,651	232,800	252,244	273,455	286,073
Kansas	do	143,488	143,136	143,800	168,241	168,387	170,800
Kentucky	(⁷)	239,739	245,735	254,000	252,422	272,019	293,284
Louisiana	(⁸)	230,716	269,858	261,500	262,373	288,563	311,711
Maine	8 or more	127,510	136,908	137,600	132,720	144,359	154,244
Maryland	4 or more	326,938	349,312	387,300	380,580	431,900	501,018
Massachusetts	(⁹)	906,090	1,007,562	1,083,200	1,207,662	1,387,978	1,480,716
Michigan	8 or more	871,057	1,007,628	1,104,600	1,316,243	1,587,439	1,882,934
Minnesota	1 or more ¹⁰	364,593	391,868	405,000	456,792	495,019	521,010
Mississippi	8 or more	98,683	106,763	111,300	75,661	87,219	99,224
Missouri	do	501,398	527,478	535,000	636,789	686,285	711,752
Montana	1 or more ¹¹	62,709	68,300	70,000	81,014	90,317	98,025
Nebraska	8 or more	98,964	101,922	99,900	116,970	122,788	123,432
Nevada	1 or more ¹²	19,242	22,205	22,800	27,331	31,020	35,031
New Hampshire	4 or more	96,086	101,248	103,000	100,118	109,148	116,275
New Jersey	8 or more	814,098	886,043	917,900	1,135,831	1,267,497	1,417,114
New Mexico	(¹³)	37,110	42,422	45,200	43,012	47,382	50,762
New York	4 or more	2,967,819	3,148,613	3,216,700	4,131,391	4,449,814	5,333,871
North Carolina	8 or more	420,398	444,200	461,800	346,070	396,524	419,758
North Dakota	do	25,741	26,174	25,400	28,824	29,711	29,963
Ohio	3 or more	1,245,620	1,396,951	1,481,800	1,731,526	2,028,295	2,286,368
Oklahoma	8 or more	178,976	181,623	177,300	233,734	233,977	236,826
Oregon	4 or more ¹⁴	133,949	154,063	183,400	202,312	230,770	246,829
Pennsylvania	1 or more	2,144,878	2,192,067	2,282,500	2,605,748	2,869,606	3,107,825
Rhode Island	4 or more	173,940	193,455	200,400	205,557	234,141	270,192
South Carolina	8 or more	184,206	204,187	208,600	143,081	162,618	184,314
South Dakota	do	31,220	32,768	32,900	35,520	37,826	38,876
Tennessee	do	275,862	292,123	308,100	299,894	297,381	325,508
Texas	do	622,706	652,704	649,900	755,609	781,084	806,789
Utah	(¹⁵)	67,430	72,701	76,700	82,148	90,411	99,654
Vermont	8 or more	42,487	46,268	47,200	47,234	53,619	59,632
Virginia	do	285,652	324,529	343,500	296,447	345,040	384,992
Washington	do	246,809	264,331	276,600	336,937	370,574	396,263
West Virginia	do	258,658	267,802	296,200	308,460	348,602	378,742
Wisconsin ¹⁶	(¹⁷)	406,384	437,334	456,800	574,043	623,135	675,631
Wyoming	1 or more ¹⁸	33,089	34,009	32,700	40,671	41,421	41,549

¹ Except for New York in 1938 and 1939, includes remuneration in excess of \$3,000 a year paid to an individual in covered employment.

² Excludes data for railroads and other groups subject to Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

³ Represents number of workers employer must have for specified period to be subject to State law.

⁴ Estimates based on 1939 coverage provisions.

⁵ And, in 1939 and 1940, total wages of \$78 or more in a quarter.

⁶ In 1938 and 1939, 8 or more; in 1940, 6 or more.

⁷ Wages of at least \$50 to each of 4 workers in each of 3 quarters; or 8 or more workers within 20 weeks of calendar year.

⁸ For January–September 1938, 8 or more in 20 weeks; since Oct. 1, 1938, 4 or more in 20 weeks or 12 or more in 10 weeks.

⁹ In 1938, 8 or more; in 1939 and 1940, 4 or more.

¹⁰ In 1940, excludes services for employers not subject to Federal unemployment tax and not located in a city, village, or borough of 10,000 or more population.

¹¹ And, in 1939 and 1940, total annual wages of \$500 or more.

¹² And, in 1939 and 1940, total wages of \$225 or more in a quarter.

¹³ For January 1938–June 1939, 4 or more in each of 20 different weeks of calendar year; since July 1, 1939, 2 or more in 13 weeks of calendar year, or total wages of \$450 or more in a quarter.

¹⁴ Based on data for 8 months (March and June–December).

¹⁵ Includes domestic service in private homes as follows: in 1938, 18,356 workers and \$30,139,000 wages; in 1939, 22,533 workers and \$30,473,000 wages;

in 1940, 23,000 workers and \$30,500,000 wages. Such service is excluded from coverage in other States.

¹⁶ Based on monthly employment figures, representing total of employees on monthly pay rolls and highest number on semimonthly, weekly, and other pay rolls.

¹⁷ Represents taxable wages only, excluding wages in excess of \$3,000 a year for a worker from any 1 employer. Data for total wages in covered employment not available.

¹⁸ And total wages of \$500 or more in a quarter.

¹⁹ Based on data for 4 months (March, June, September, and December).

²⁰ For January 1938–June 1939, 4 or more; since July 1, 1939, total wages of \$140 or more in a quarter.

²¹ Based on data for 9 months (April–December).

²² Includes non-Federal Government service covered by State law as follows: in 1938, 13,048 workers and \$12,980,000 wages; in 1939, 9,111 workers and \$8,886,000 wages; in 1940, approximately 4,600 workers and approximately \$4,800,000 wages. State amendment effective July 1, 1939, made compliance optional for certain government units. Such service is excluded from coverage in other States.

²³ In 1938, 7 or more workers or, if employer's records did not permit accurate count of workers, total annual wages of \$7,000 or more; in 1939 and 1940, 6 or more workers or, if employer's records did not permit accurate count of workers, total annual wages of \$6,000 or more.

²⁴ And, in 1939 and 1940, total wages of \$150 or more in a quarter.

procedure. State agencies are required to submit at the end of each quarter, a report showing monthly employment for the last month of the previous quarter and for each of the 3 months of the current quarter, and quarterly wages for previous and current quarters, for all reporting units which submitted reports covering both quarters. At least 90 percent of total covered employment and wages were sampled in most States. The 1940 estimates of covered employment and wages have been derived from these sample reports by the identical-firm-link-relative method, with employment in December 1939 and wages in the fourth quarter of 1939 as bases.⁶

The estimates have certain definite limitations. First, changes made in 1940 in the coverage of several State laws are not reflected, since the estimates consist of projections based on the coverage provisions in effect at the end of 1939. Illinois lowered its size-of-firm coverage limitation from employers of eight or more to employers of six or more, effective January 1, 1940. In Minnesota the law was amended, effective January 1, 1940, to exclude large groups of formerly covered workers. Moreover, some States revised their definitions of agricultural labor in 1940, and others for the first time covered employees of national banks. Since national banks were not covered by most State unemployment compensation laws in 1939, by December 1940 the estimate of covered employment in banks and trust companies was understated by more than 80 percent. Average monthly employment in that industry group in 1940 should probably be at least 100,000 more than indicated.

More significant, however, is the downward bias in the estimates arising from the fact that the estimating technique tends to exclude employment in newly covered firms. New firms have probably not been included in the reports in sufficient quantity to measure the increase in employment and wages correctly. The exact extent of the understatement cannot be determined at this time. Evidence of a bias, however, is furnished by comparison of the estimates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics figures for the number of employees in all nonagricultural industries, figures from the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance on employment of workers covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program, and the

Department of Commerce estimates of wages and salaries earned in all industries. All three comparisons indicate that the increases from 1939 to 1940 in employment and wages of workers covered by State unemployment compensation laws were less than would have been expected on the basis of similar comparisons for 1938 and 1939.

The same general limitations attach to the use of the estimated data as to the data for earlier years. Employment figures represent the number of covered workers on the pay roll during the last pay periods ending within the month. Wages represent the total amount of wages paid to all covered workers during each calendar quarter. Therefore, average wages derived by dividing wages by employment have no significance. Since the figures refer to covered employment only, they do not include the employment or wages of large groups of the working population which are excluded from coverage by size-of-firm and type-of-employment limitations in State laws, which, moreover, vary from State to State.

In addition, New York, which had previously reported only taxable wages,⁷ began in 1940 to conform with other States by reporting all wages earned in covered employment. Since covered wages in New York in 1940 constituted 17 percent of the total, a serious distortion for purposes of comparison with earlier years is introduced, particularly for the industries in which New York predominates.

Unemployment Compensation Coverage

Estimated average monthly employment under State unemployment compensation programs in 1939 amounted to 85 percent and in 1940 to 82 percent of the employment covered by the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program;⁸ in both years it was 75 percent of average employment in nonagricultural industry⁹ estimated by

⁷ New York taxes for unemployment compensation purposes only the first \$3,000 of a worker's earnings.

⁸ These ratios are based on comparisons of employment in March, June, September, and December, the only months for which old-age and survivors insurance data are available. The difference in coverage under the two programs is due principally to size-of-firm limitations under State unemployment compensation laws.

⁹ The BLS series used is the estimates of the number of employees in nonagricultural establishments, excluding self-employed persons, casual workers, domestic servants, and the military and naval forces of the Government. There have been some observations that these estimates are too low. See Woytinsky, W. S., "Controversial Aspects of Unemployment Estimates in the United States," *Review of Economic Statistics*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (May 1941), pp. 68-77, and Reede, Arthur H., "Adequacy of Employment Statistics," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 36, No. 213 (March 1941), pp. 71-80.

⁶ This method is essentially the same as that used by the BLS in computing its estimates of employment.

the Bureau of Labor Statistics. If the Bureau of Labor Statistics figures were adjusted for industries not usually covered by State unemployment compensation laws, covered employment would represent approximately 92 percent of the remainder in both 1939 and 1940.

Similarly, according to recently revised estimates of the Department of Commerce, wages and salaries earned in employment covered by

State unemployment compensation programs amounted to 66 percent of the total wage and salary bill for all industries and services in the United States in both 1939¹⁰ and 1940. The corresponding proportions, after deduction from the Department of Commerce total of wages and salaries paid in industries usually excluded from coverage, were 88 and 87 percent.

¹⁰ Data for 1939 adjusted for New York.

Table 2.—Estimated number of workers in employment covered by State unemployment compensation laws, by State and month, 1940¹
(In thousands)

State	Average monthly employment				January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	Number	Percentage change from 1939	Percentage distribution													
			1939	1940												
Total	22,302.0	+4.3	100.0	100.0	21,451.1	21,430.7	21,684.2	21,706.9	21,900.0	22,109.1	22,085.6	22,594.6	22,974.9	23,167.7	23,288.8	23,230.0
Alabama	276.0	+5.9	1.2	1.2	261.1	264.0	269.0	266.9	269.2	269.2	268.6	277.8	283.7	293.6	294.8	294.6
Alaska	11.4	+11.9	(7)	.1	6.3	6.5	7.1	10.1	13.8	16.7	18.5	18.5	12.9	10.2	8.4	7.7
Arizona	57.4	-7	.3	.3	58.4	58.4	59.1	58.1	57.8	56.8	55.1	55.1	55.5	57.2	58.3	59.0
Arkansas	139.6	+2	.7	.6	133.2	133.4	137.8	134.3	134.3	134.0	137.0	142.0	148.1	149.6	146.4	145.6
California	1,311.7	+3.7	5.9	5.9	1,222.5	1,216.0	1,240.8	1,270.2	1,289.6	1,305.6	1,342.1	1,380.3	1,368.4	1,372.6	1,373.4	1,359.0
Colorado	127.6	-1.5	.6	.6	121.2	119.7	122.9	122.1	125.0	128.4	128.9	132.3	132.0	133.4	132.8	132.5
Connecticut	483.3	+9.9	2.1	2.2	460.3	458.4	460.3	462.4	465.1	469.8	478.3	490.3	501.7	511.1	519.3	522.7
Delaware	65.2	+8.5	.3	.3	60.0	60.4	62.5	63.1	64.5	66.3	65.8	69.0	70.2	67.9	66.9	65.9
Dist. of Col.	173.7	+7.2	.8	.8	162.2	167.2	173.0	173.0	175.7	175.2	169.1	169.7	173.7	177.2	184.1	184.3
Florida	231.0	-1.4	1.1	1.0	247.6	249.1	245.0	227.3	215.4	210.2	209.9	215.0	220.8	230.0	241.6	259.5
Georgia	345.0	+4.1	1.5	1.6	327.0	337.3	344.2	338.9	337.3	336.7	335.3	348.3	352.5	360.0	363.9	359.2
Hawaii	62.7	+14.3	.3	.3	56.3	56.3	56.9	57.3	57.9	70.5	73.6	71.7	63.1	61.8	62.6	64.3
Idaho	61.7	+2.9	.3	.3	54.5	53.2	55.5	57.9	61.7	65.6	64.7	67.6	67.7	66.9	63.5	61.4
Illinois	1,677.5	+4.6	7.5	7.5	1,613.8	1,611.1	1,629.1	1,639.8	1,652.9	1,666.9	1,665.3	1,694.6	1,721.4	1,735.0	1,732.4	1,747.4
Indiana	604.8	+10.4	2.6	2.7	568.2	567.5	570.2	575.2	586.9	594.9	591.1	624.2	642.8	642.3	645.9	648.7
Iowa	232.8	+1.8	1.1	1.0	220.0	219.0	222.5	228.1	231.8	234.3	234.8	239.5	241.4	240.8	240.5	241.4
Kansas	143.8	+5	.7	.6	133.1	134.3	140.0	142.9	144.5	146.3	146.1	146.6	146.5	148.6	148.2	148.9
Kentucky	254.0	+3.4	1.1	1.1	251.9	250.0	250.4	250.9	252.2	253.3	255.8	259.3	263.1	252.4	251.1	258.0
Louisiana	261.5	-3.1	1.3	1.2	256.7	257.3	263.5	259.4	259.9	253.6	248.7	254.6	250.1	276.6	277.9	279.8
Maine	137.6	+5	.6	.6	136.4	134.0	130.8	125.6	131.6	139.0	142.5	144.6	143.8	141.8	139.6	141.3
Maryland	387.3	+10.9	1.6	1.7	361.5	359.4	370.5	372.8	374.5	381.4	383.1	392.5	401.4	405.1	423.0	422.6
Massachusetts	1,083.2	+7.5	4.7	4.9	1,075.9	1,063.8	1,066.9	1,037.8	1,045.0	1,064.5	1,056.9	1,082.1	1,103.7	1,124.5	1,137.7	1,139.4
Michigan	1,104.6	+9.6	4.7	5.0	1,053.3	1,058.8	1,067.2	1,068.5	1,068.1	1,064.4	1,013.8	1,083.4	1,103.7	1,124.5	1,137.7	1,139.4
Minnesota	405.0	+3.4	1.8	1.8	380.7	373.1	378.2	393.9	405.3	418.6	415.4	422.8	423.7	420.6	417.3	410.6
Mississippi	111.3	+4.3	.5	.5	101.9	104.4	112.0	106.3	104.9	104.7	104.1	106.1	111.2	130.2	129.6	120.5
Missouri	535.0	+1.4	2.5	2.4	514.4	518.6	529.1	532.3	532.3	531.7	532.1	535.1	544.6	549.1	548.7	551.9
Montana	70.0	+2.5	.3	.3	61.4	60.4	63.5	66.5	69.9	72.1	75.1	75.8	75.4	75.1	73.1	71.9
Nebraska	99.9	-2.0	.5	.5	94.8	93.5	97.1	100.3	102.7	102.6	101.5	102.3	102.5	101.9	101.8	98.3
Nevada	22.8	+2.7	.1	.1	20.8	20.6	21.6	22.9	23.8	24.4	24.1	24.2	23.5	22.9	22.5	21.8
New Hampshire	103.0	+1.7	.5	.5	100.9	99.0	97.1	95.1	99.2	103.4	107.6	109.1	108.3	106.1	103.9	103.8
New Jersey	917.9	+3.6	4.1	4.1	875.7	877.9	889.4	881.4	886.9	901.8	912.2	940.1	956.3	964.1	969.4	959.7
New Mexico	45.2	+6.5	.2	.2	42.8	42.2	44.4	45.4	46.2	46.2	46.3	46.9	46.5	45.8	45.1	44.0
New York	3,216.7	+2.2	14.4	14.4	3,165.0	3,165.3	3,188.3	3,188.6	3,212.9	3,213.4	3,190.5	3,224.8	3,263.6	3,273.6	3,273.6	3,220.1
North Carolina	461.8	+4.0	2.1	2.1	445.0	446.8	451.6	445.5	443.8	443.2	445.1	466.0	487.1	485.7	492.0	489.3
North Dakota	25.4	-3.0	.1	.1	23.7	23.0	23.3	23.8	25.1	25.9	26.2	26.8	27.3	26.3	27.0	26.7
Ohio	1,481.8	+6.1	6.5	6.6	1,421.0	1,419.5	1,427.9	1,434.2	1,452.8	1,471.3	1,472.5	1,508.5	1,539.0	1,536.6	1,548.9	1,549.3
Oklahoma	177.3	-2.4	.8	.8	167.6	168.8	174.9	175.0	177.0	176.7	176.1	178.0	181.6	183.0	183.1	185.7
Oregon	183.4	+19.0	.7	.8	169.4	167.2	172.6	175.9	183.8	191.2	192.9	199.7	195.4	187.3	182.9	182.5
Pennsylvania	2,282.5	+4.1	10.3	10.2	2,236.7	2,220.4	2,230.1	2,231.9	2,243.3	2,263.8	2,256.4	2,280.6	2,325.6	2,363.5	2,376.0	2,361.3
Rhode Island	200.4	+3.6	.9	.9	198.6	197.6	190.1	184.4	188.0	190.4	196.6	203.5	207.5	213.4	215.4	218.8
South Carolina	208.6	+2.2	1.0	.9	201.6	203.5	206.4	206.3	205.9	206.2	201.6	205.7	211.9	216.0	218.6	219.3
South Dakota	32.9	+4	.2	.2	29.9	29.6	30.3	31.4	32.9	34.0	34.5	34.7	34.7	34.8	34.3	33.4
Tennessee	308.1	+5.5	1.4	1.4	292.0	293.9	302.3	302.4	303.6	300.5	301.8	309.9	316.3	327.1	324.1	323.2
Texas	649.9	-4	3.1	2.9	630.0	634.1	649.2	636.3	641.2	641.3	637.9	651.2	656.3	663.0	675.7	682.2
Utah	76.7	+5.5	.3	.3	69.8	68.5	70.8	73.2	75.2	79.8	80.5	82.4	81.9	79.9	79.2	78.7
Vermont	47.2	+2.0	.2	.2	44.6	45.2	44.6	45.2	47.1	48.1	48.8	49.2	49.2	48.6	48.5	47.6
Virginia	343.5	+5.8	1.5	1.5	318.6	321.7	327.0	331.2	332.0	338.3	340.7	349.1	358.7	364.1	369.5	371.6
Washington	276.6	+4.6	1.2	1.2	251.5	250.7	259.9	271.3	274.8	285.1	285.1	298.5	298.1	286.9	278.6	279.1
West Virginia	296.2	+10.6	1.3	1.3	290.2	289.8	293.3	290.3	297.2	299.6	297.6	302.5	296.3	298.6	294.8	304.7
Wisconsin	456.8	+4.4	2.0	2.1	432.0	432.2	434.5	442.2	444.2	454.8	461.1	465.7	475.1	479.5	480.7	479.3
Wyoming	32.7	-3.8	.2	.2	28.9	28.1	29.5	31.1	33.3	36.4	36.3	36.4	35.3	33.0	32.2	31.6

¹ Estimates based on 1939 coverage provisions, except in 4 States (see footnote 4). Represent workers in covered employment as of last pay-roll periods ended in month.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Data not adjusted for change in coverage. See table 1, footnote 6.

⁴ Based on 1940 coverage provisions.

⁵ Data not adjusted for change in coverage. See table 1, footnote 10.

⁶ Includes data for domestic service in private homes; approximately 22,000 in monthly employment in 1st and 2d quarters, 16,700 in 3d quarter, and 21,000 in 4th quarter.

⁷ Includes data for non-Federal Government service; approximately 4,200 in monthly employment in 1st quarter, 4,600 in 2d quarter, 3,900 in 3d quarter, and 3,700 in 4th quarter.

Further study of the relation of unemployment compensation employment and wage series to other series will be made when the final data for 1940 become available.

Industrial Trends

The rise in covered employment which generally characterized the latter part of the year was most pronounced for manufacturing. In this important industry division, virtually the entire

increase of 7.7 percent in average monthly covered employment during 1940 took place in the last half of the year. The first increase of any substantial size, after the decline which began in November 1939, occurred in June, and not until August did covered employment exceed that of the peak month of 1939. Thereafter it increased rapidly and continuously and in December, despite a decline of 1.0 percent, it was 8.8 percent above December 1939.

Table 3.—Estimated wages in employment covered by State unemployment compensation laws, by State and quarter, 1940
[In thousands]

State	Total				January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December
	Amount	Percent-age change from 1939	Percentage distribution					
			1939	1940				
Total	\$31,708,855	+11.2	100.0	100.0	\$7,371,972	\$7,589,262	\$7,835,577	\$8,912,044
Alabama	274,498	+14.8	.8	.9	62,855	64,750	67,442	79,451
Alaska	21,294	+14.1	.1	.1	2,927	5,739	8,176	4,452
Arizona	74,918	+1.6	.3	.2	19,052	19,166	17,478	19,222
Arkansas	120,641	+4.2	.4	.4	28,421	28,587	30,018	33,615
California	2,179,398	+9.0	7.0	6.9	494,240	524,573	557,673	602,912
Colorado	173,273	+3.7	.6	.6	39,961	41,504	43,703	48,105
Connecticut	741,867	+18.3	2.2	2.3	164,975	170,719	182,114	224,059
Delaware	109,336	+29.5	.3	.3	27,985	24,713	26,294	30,344
District of Columbia	246,911	+13.8	.8	.8	57,496	59,555	61,483	68,077
Florida	239,445	+6.6	.8	.8	61,476	55,551	54,685	67,733
Georgia	314,721	+3.5	1.1	1.0	76,450	76,545	70,041	85,685
Hawaii	69,886	-.9	.3	.2	15,230	16,101	18,607	19,948
Idaho	73,471	+9.1	.2	.2	15,450	17,966	20,047	20,006
Illinois ¹	2,628,051	+7.6	8.6	8.3	610,975	631,912	645,727	739,437
Indiana ¹	864,158	+14.7	2.6	2.7	194,352	201,815	214,413	253,578
Iowa	286,073	+4.6	1.0	.9	65,936	70,124	71,116	78,897
Kansas	170,800	+1.4	.6	.5	39,681	42,134	42,933	46,052
Kentucky	293,284	+7.8	1.0	.9	69,962	71,161	74,043	78,118
Louisiana	311,711	+8.0	1.0	1.0	70,946	74,741	73,668	92,356
Maine	154,244	+6.8	.5	.5	36,417	35,915	39,619	42,293
Maryland ¹	501,018	+16.0	1.5	1.6	111,946	117,455	124,313	147,304
Massachusetts	1,480,716	+6.7	4.9	4.7	347,352	346,075	363,917	423,372
Michigan	1,882,934	+18.6	5.6	5.9	434,347	443,591	442,478	562,518
Minnesota ¹	521,010	+5.2	1.7	1.6	119,617	126,391	131,767	143,235
Mississippi	99,224	+13.8	.3	.3	21,844	22,915	23,113	31,352
Missouri	711,752	+3.7	2.4	2.2	167,583	172,470	173,855	197,844
Montana	98,025	+8.5	.3	.3	21,734	24,196	25,396	26,609
Nebraska	123,432	+5.5	.4	.4	28,405	30,883	30,720	33,424
Nevada	35,031	+12.9	.1	.1	7,668	8,648	9,328	9,387
New Hampshire	116,275	+6.5	.4	.4	27,366	26,700	30,124	32,025
New Jersey	1,417,114	+11.8	4.4	4.5	320,941	335,490	353,520	407,163
New Mexico	50,762	+7.1	.2	.2	11,867	12,673	12,888	13,334
New York ¹	5,333,871	+19.9	15.6	16.8	1,280,504	1,295,052	1,311,782	1,437,533
North Carolina	419,758	+5.8	1.4	1.3	99,853	99,030	103,896	116,979
North Dakota	29,963	+8.8	.1	.1	6,569	7,340	7,805	8,249
Ohio	2,286,368	+12.7	7.1	7.2	518,761	543,062	567,810	656,735
Oklahoma	236,826	+1.2	.8	.8	55,444	58,312	58,693	64,377
Oregon	246,829	+7.0	.8	.8	55,732	61,984	65,731	63,382
Pennsylvania	3,107,825	+8.3	10.1	9.8	724,472	742,397	760,805	880,151
Rhode Island ¹	270,192	+15.4	.8	.9	62,561	63,820	66,924	76,887
South Carolina	184,314	+13.3	.6	.6	43,435	43,963	44,491	52,425
South Dakota	38,876	+2.8	.1	.1	8,726	9,524	9,986	10,640
Tennessee	325,508	+9.4	1.0	1.0	72,765	77,142	79,639	95,962
Texas	806,789	+3.3	2.7	2.5	191,178	195,322	197,037	223,232
Utah ¹	99,654	+10.2	.3	.3	22,254	24,277	25,863	27,260
Vermont	59,632	+11.2	.2	.2	13,410	14,416	15,326	16,490
Virginia	384,962	+11.6	1.2	1.2	85,366	91,608	95,737	112,281
Washington	396,263	+6.9	1.3	1.3	89,976	97,574	102,020	106,693
West Virginia	378,742	+8.6	1.2	1.2	91,838	92,582	96,952	97,370
Wisconsin ¹	675,631	+8.4	2.2	2.1	155,657	160,675	166,924	192,375
Wyoming	41,549	+3.3	.1	.1	9,014	10,064	11,457	11,014

¹ Estimates based on 1939 coverage provisions, except in 4 States (see footnote 3). Represent total wages in covered employment for all pay-roll periods ended in quarter.

² Data not adjusted for change in coverage. See table 1, footnote 6.

³ Based on 1940 coverage provisions.

⁴ Data not adjusted for change in coverage. See table 1, footnote 10.

⁵ Includes data for domestic service in private homes; approximately \$7,500,000 in 1st quarter, \$7,500,000 in 2d quarter, \$7,900,000 in 3d quarter, and \$7,100,000 in 4th quarter.

⁶ Includes data for non-Federal Government service; approximately \$1,000,000 in 1st quarter, \$1,100,000 in 2d quarter, \$1,300,000 in 3d quarter, and \$1,100,000 in 4th quarter.

Table 4.—Estimated number of workers in employment covered by State unemployment compensation laws, by major industry group and month, 1940¹
(In thousands)

Industry division and major industry group code number ¹	Average monthly employment				January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	Number	Percentage change from 1939	Percent of total	Percent of industry division												
Total.....	22,302.0	+4.3	100.0		21,451.1	21,430.7	21,684.2	21,706.9	21,900.0	22,109.1	22,085.6	22,594.6	22,974.9	23,167.7	23,288.8	23,230.0
Mining.....	864.5	+6.4	3.9	100.0	880.2	870.1	865.0	850.0	850.3	847.6	856.0	871.0	872.0	876.5	868.2	866.7
10.....	113.8	+8.7	.5	13.2	106.5	106.4	107.4	111.2	114.8	116.5	117.7	118.2	117.9	117.4	116.7	114.5
11.....	82.6	+5.7	.4	9.5	86.3	84.7	84.5	83.0	81.7	81.1	80.2	79.9	79.9	82.1	83.8	84.2
12.....	426.2	+12.8	1.9	49.3	455.6	448.8	434.9	411.2	403.5	400.8	407.4	423.4	428.7	432.5	430.4	437.0
13.....	168.7	+2.0	.8	19.5	174.1	170.2	172.7	173.6	174.8	172.3	170.8	168.3	163.5	163.6	160.6	159.6
14.....	73.2	+3.6	.3	8.5	57.7	60.0	65.5	71.0	75.5	76.9	79.9	81.2	81.7	81.0	76.7	71.4
Construction.....	918.7	+4.3	4.1	100.0	675.0	690.7	762.9	866.5	955.2	983.1	1,004.5	1,012.9	1,014.1	1,075.3	1,034.2	949.8
15.....	329.1	+1.9	1.5	35.8	232.3	242.2	261.2	295.3	321.5	329.5	338.3	341.3	342.3	407.2	419.9	418.3
16.....	251.3	+13.6	1.1	27.4	162.5	164.3	196.5	234.9	276.4	297.3	306.8	309.6	308.5	297.1	259.5	201.5
17.....	338.3	+1.3	1.5	36.8	280.2	284.2	308.2	336.3	357.3	356.3	359.4	362.0	363.3	371.0	354.8	330.0
Manufacturing.....	10,478.4	+7.7	47.0	100.0	10,156.7	10,160.6	10,141.2	10,055.8	10,054.8	10,197.9	10,273.3	10,641.0	10,895.6	11,043.4	11,116.7	11,004.1
20.....	1,175.0	+1.1	5.3	11.2	1,064.0	1,063.0	1,078.4	1,096.2	1,130.2	1,227.3	1,250.7	1,334.6	1,293.5	1,239.2	1,190.0	1,124.3
21.....	104.5	+8.5	.5	1.0	101.7	102.3	101.5	102.4	102.4	105.2	103.9	104.5	109.2	111.0	109.7	100.3
22.....	1,207.6	+6.6	5.4	11.5	1,240.0	1,221.5	1,182.8	1,156.0	1,142.3	1,150.6	1,166.8	1,188.5	1,223.9	1,256.3	1,283.2	1,279.5
23.....	873.1	(²)	3.9	8.3	889.1	922.4	922.2	869.8	840.9	813.2	831.0	884.8	902.8	885.2	875.8	840.2
24.....	441.4	+8.6	2.0	4.2	413.0	410.3	414.6	414.4	434.7	441.0	444.0	457.6	465.6	473.4	468.7	459.6
25.....	390.1	+5.6	1.7	3.7	381.0	380.0	381.2	379.9	380.6	381.5	382.9	391.5	404.3	408.8	409.0	400.6
26.....	328.6	+5.9	1.5	3.1	323.1	320.1	317.6	321.5	326.3	328.6	331.7	332.1	334.6	336.6	337.5	334.0
27.....	523.1	+1.6	2.3	5.0	527.5	523.6	525.5	525.4	523.0	520.1	512.6	513.8	519.6	528.2	532.0	526.2
28.....	437.9	+10.0	2.0	4.2	427.6	430.0	436.3	434.1	422.9	421.0	421.9	431.1	451.9	460.4	460.3	457.3
29.....	137.6	+4.5	.6	1.3	133.4	135.0	135.3	137.8	139.8	141.0	141.7	140.6	139.3	137.4	137.4	134.7
30.....	151.9	+4.4	.7	1.5	150.9	148.4	148.3	146.8	145.4	145.8	147.0	150.9	154.2	159.3	161.0	165.0
31.....	362.8	+2.0	1.6	3.5	378.7	383.6	381.7	357.5	340.6	345.1	359.7	365.0	362.7	359.2	358.4	361.2
32.....	352.0	+6.9	1.6	3.4	325.6	325.0	334.9	345.1	350.9	352.9	355.9	362.5	366.0	371.8	371.1	362.6
33.....	1,315.2	+14.6	5.9	12.6	1,286.4	1,259.5	1,236.7	1,225.5	1,227.1	1,260.4	1,287.0	1,330.9	1,370.4	1,409.0	1,438.1	1,451.5
34.....	281.6	(³)	1.3	2.7	214.8	222.5	229.7	238.7	250.5	266.1	282.2	298.7	313.8	335.8	354.0	372.2
35.....	316.4	+13.9	1.4	3.0	301.4	298.3	297.6	295.5	294.5	299.1	303.5	318.9	334.9	347.1	353.3	352.7
36.....	448.8	+13.8	2.0	4.3	427.2	423.1	422.7	424.3	426.6	431.0	431.7	450.8	467.8	481.7	495.9	502.4
37.....	767.1	+17.8	3.4	7.3	726.6	735.0	741.7	748.0	749.5	759.3	757.8	769.7	775.5	791.2	815.1	835.3
38.....	535.3	+15.0	2.4	5.1	529.7	536.3	531.7	524.2	513.5	492.8	432.3	482.7	562.9	598.5	612.6	606.6
39.....	328.4	+28.6	1.5	3.1	315.0	320.5	321.6	316.2	315.1	317.1	320.7	330.7	341.4	351.4	353.6	337.9
Utilities, etc.....	1,666.8	+3.4	7.5	100.0	1,637.0	1,631.3	1,639.0	1,635.1	1,657.1	1,670.1	1,669.6	1,689.8	1,697.7	1,696.4	1,691.7	1,686.8
40.....	166.5	+2.0	.8	10.0	166.3	167.6	166.1	165.7	167.0	167.9	167.4	167.3	166.7	166.1	165.5	165.0
41.....	320.6	+6.6	1.4	19.2	309.1	306.5	307.0	304.6	311.1	315.3	312.8	325.0	339.4	343.5	341.7	331.7
42.....	128.5	+5.0	.6	7.7	127.4	127.3	127.5	126.5	128.3	127.9	129.0	129.3	129.7	129.1	129.1	130.6
43.....	51.8	+2.6	.2	3.1	52.3	51.2	52.3	53.0	53.6	52.7	51.3	51.8	50.7	50.5	51.5	50.4
44.....	133.6	+1.7	.6	8.0	140.2	137.9	136.8	131.6	134.4	134.7	131.2	133.9	131.9	129.4	130.9	130.7
45.....	406.2	+2.5	1.8	24.4	394.3	395.1	400.6	400.8	404.4	408.1	408.7	410.1	409.5	410.4	410.6	421.7
46.....	438.6	+5.1	2.0	26.3	427.7	426.0	428.5	431.5	436.5	441.8	447.3	450.5	448.3	446.2	441.7	437.0
47.....	21.0	+3.2	.1	1.3	19.7	19.7	20.2	21.4	21.8	21.7	21.9	21.9	21.5	21.2	20.7	19.7
Trade.....	5,532.8	+2.9	24.8	100.0	5,320.5	5,295.0	5,460.3	5,457.7	5,485.5	5,519.0	5,413.4	5,508.4	5,617.9	5,633.7	5,773.9	5,927.9
48.....	745.5	+3.3	3.3	13.5	740.5	732.1	732.3	732.0	735.0	740.5	737.3	747.9	762.4	763.3	767.1	755.1
49.....	743.3	+2.9	3.3	13.4	745.3	736.8	734.2	735.6	738.0	747.1	743.6	759.5	757.4	749.3	740.4	731.9
50.....	973.3	+4.3	4.4	17.6	865.6	864.2	935.7	915.3	928.3	923.3	892.1	925.9	981.6	1,008.6	1,146.5	1,286.3
51.....	619.0	+3.6	2.8	11.2	604.3	607.5	615.5	614.6	618.3	627.4	624.4	625.4	623.5	618.1	620.7	628.9
52.....	356.1	+7.0	1.6	6.4	342.7	345.8	353.7	359.1	361.0	361.9	359.2	357.8	354.0	357.0	360.0	360.7
53.....	342.6	+2.8	1.5	6.2	306.7	309.0	302.9	346.4	347.8	343.6	301.4	321.7	336.2	339.9	367.5	387.9
54.....	553.7	+1.2	2.5	10.0	553.5	546.2	553.3	549.8	549.5	548.4	539.6	546.4	555.2	557.0	565.2	580.5
55.....	552.7	+4.2	2.5	10.0	539.1	535.0	543.9	546.6	560.8	568.3	562.4	565.2	566.9	557.0	545.3	541.5
56.....	156.7	+4.5	.7	2.8	152.8	152.7	154.6	156.1	156.8	158.2	157.9	159.2	158.8	158.2	158.0	157.5
57.....	489.9	+8.8	2.2	8.9	470.0	465.7	474.2	482.2	490.0	494.3	495.5	499.4	501.9	505.3	503.2	497.6
Finance, etc.....	1,004.4	+4.2	4.5	100.0	1,000.0	1,000.3	1,004.0	1,006.7	1,012.5	1,015.6	1,014.8	1,011.7	1,003.0	997.7	993.1	993.2
58.....	119.5	+5.4	.5	11.9	119.8	119.7	118.5	118.5	118.8	120.5	120.6	120.4	119.5	118.8	118.6	119.8
59.....	59.7	+9.1	.3	5.9	64.5	63.4	63.0	62.1	62.5	61.2	60.2	58.1	56.1	55.3	55.1	54.7
60.....	77.6	+2.6	.4	7.7	75.2	75.3	76.4	76.7	77.2	78.3	78.6	78.5	78.4	78.0	78.2	80.0
61.....	347.3	+1.9	1.6	34.6	344.5	345.2	345.5	346.0	346.5	348.3	351.2	351.0	348.8	347.6	346.6	346.8
62.....	45.7	+0.0	.2	4.6	46.1	46.1	46.3	45.6	45.8	45.9	46.0	46.2	45.4	44.8	44.9	45.3
63.....	276.3	+3.3	1.2	27.5	272.8	273.8	276.7	279.5	282.7	282.5	279.8	279.4	276.4	273.6	270.9	268.2
64.....	31.4	+5.0	.1	3.1	31.0	31.0	31.3	31.6	31.8	31.7	31.9	31.9	31.7	31.0	30.8	30.7
65.....	46.9	+52.0	.2	4.7	46.1	45.8	46.3	46.7	47.2	47.2	46.5	46.2	46.7	48.6	47.8	47.7
Service.....	1,722.0	+1.1	7.7	100.0	1,678.1	1,679.2	1,704.5	1,742.6	1,767.3	1,761.2	1,741.1	1,743.7	1,750.9	1,718.3	1,689.8	1,687.5
70.....	349.9	+1.3														

Table 5.—Estimated wages¹ in employment covered by State unemployment compensation laws, by major industry group and quarter, 1940¹
[In thousands]

Industry division and major industry group	Total			January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December
	Amount	Percent of total	Percent of industry division				
Total.....	\$31,708,855	100.0	.....	\$7,371,972	\$7,589,262	\$7,835,577	\$8,912,044
Mining.....	1,217,689	3.8	100.0	303,894	280,002	304,851	318,982
10. Metal mining.....	191,165	.6	15.7	43,786	47,337	49,369	50,673
11. Anthracite mining.....	105,729	.3	8.7	29,051	25,233	24,456	26,989
12. Bituminous and other soft-coal mining.....	528,865	1.7	43.4	139,572	118,410	131,424	139,459
13. Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	300,573	.9	24.7	74,093	76,464	74,370	75,646
14. Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	91,357	.3	7.5	17,392	22,518	25,232	26,215
Construction.....	1,341,848	4.2	100.0	236,438	324,426	359,957	421,027
15. Building construction—general contractors.....	469,181	1.5	35.0	76,260	104,392	117,442	171,087
16. General contractors, other than building.....	339,570	1.0	25.3	57,322	85,364	90,821	97,063
17. Construction—special trade contractors.....	533,097	1.7	39.7	102,856	134,670	142,694	152,877
Manufacturing.....	15,077,275	47.6	100.0	3,483,399	3,537,861	3,700,731	4,346,284
20. Food and kindred products.....	1,632,679	5.2	10.8	367,971	395,212	429,937	439,559
21. Tobacco manufactures.....	101,171	.3	.7	22,760	25,212	25,122	28,077
22. Textile-mill products.....	1,203,714	3.8	8.0	295,158	274,387	291,946	342,226
23. Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	928,109	2.9	6.2	236,035	210,769	231,330	249,975
24. Lumber and timber basic products.....	435,648	1.4	2.9	94,672	105,386	112,677	122,913
25. Furniture and finished lumber products.....	108,465	1.5	3.0	105,772	108,930	112,178	131,585
26. Paper and allied products.....	481,629	1.5	3.2	112,706	117,040	119,577	132,306
27. Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	950,308	3.0	6.3	232,734	234,249	227,128	255,197
28. Chemicals and allied products.....	765,769	2.4	5.1	181,979	182,224	184,957	216,009
29. Products of petroleum and coal.....	293,911	.8	1.7	63,250	65,312	66,480	66,866
30. Rubber products.....	241,543	.8	1.6	57,232	57,446	58,981	67,894
31. Leather and leather products.....	381,703	1.2	2.5	97,351	85,908	94,889	103,555
32. Stone, clay, and glass products.....	493,790	1.6	3.3	108,106	119,969	124,860	140,855
33. Iron and steel and their products.....	2,101,685	6.6	13.9	470,503	476,295	521,813	633,074
34. Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	503,523	1.6	3.3	92,509	108,770	131,107	171,137
35. Nonferrous metals and their products.....	511,596	1.6	3.4	113,544	115,724	124,015	158,313
36. Electrical machinery.....	742,431	2.3	4.9	166,896	174,634	182,067	218,834
37. Machinery (except electrical).....	1,396,161	4.4	9.3	313,612	332,048	338,064	412,437
38. Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1,033,509	3.3	6.9	246,246	242,085	223,976	321,202
39. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	449,931	1.4	3.0	104,366	106,261	108,627	130,677
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	2,034,176	8.3	100.0	631,839	645,370	661,617	698,350
41. Street, suburban, and interurban railways (other than interstate railroads) and city and suburban bus lines.....	295,604	.9	11.2	72,831	73,136	73,998	75,639
42. Trucking and/or warehousing for hire.....	943,546	1.4	16.6	99,663	103,946	108,651	124,286
43. Other transportation, except water transportation.....	176,279	.6	6.7	42,113	42,551	44,348	47,267
44. Water transportation.....	78,120	.2	3.0	18,435	19,158	18,918	21,609
45. Services allied to transportation, not elsewhere classified.....	163,471	.5	6.2	39,099	39,879	40,678	43,815
46. Communication: Telephone, telegraph, and related services.....	663,041	2.1	25.2	161,694	164,205	166,616	170,525
47. Utilities: Electric and gas.....	793,742	2.5	30.1	191,571	195,608	201,384	205,179
48. Local utilities and local public services, not elsewhere classified.....	27,373	.1	1.0	6,433	6,887	7,024	7,629
Wholesale and retail trade.....	7,344,653	23.2	100.0	1,732,468	1,779,347	1,784,025	2,048,813
50. Full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	1,247,873	3.9	17.0	292,663	297,599	298,873	359,239
51. Wholesale distributors, other than full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	1,427,585	4.5	19.4	342,687	348,737	352,600	383,561
52. Retail general merchandise.....	943,422	3.0	12.8	221,743	220,896	221,158	279,025
53. Retail food (includes liquor stores).....	695,551	2.7	9.5	166,323	171,611	173,823	184,194
54. Retail automotive.....	527,735	1.7	7.2	121,133	132,420	127,255	146,927
55. Retail apparel and accessories.....	385,180	1.2	5.4	94,410	96,992	90,799	112,949
56. Retail trade, not elsewhere classified.....	721,574	2.3	9.8	172,242	174,006	175,003	200,323
57. Eating and drinking places.....	475,544	1.5	6.5	112,278	116,591	121,789	124,886
58. Filling stations, garage, and automobile repair services.....	186,878	.6	2.5	43,883	46,555	46,779	49,661
59. Other wholesale and retail trade.....	723,341	2.3	9.9	165,107	174,400	176,746	207,448
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1,799,525	5.7	100.0	441,280	443,678	439,845	474,722
60. Banks and trust companies.....	232,816	.7	12.9	57,248	56,763	57,508	61,297
61. Security dealers and investment banking.....	145,971	.5	8.1	36,432	36,632	33,252	39,655
62. Finance agencies, not elsewhere classified.....	129,691	.4	7.2	31,022	31,410	31,445	35,814
63. Insurance carriers.....	680,846	2.2	37.8	167,950	169,164	168,954	174,778
64. Insurance agents and brokers.....	92,646	.3	5.2	22,429	22,446	22,041	25,730
65. Real estate dealers, agents, and brokers.....	327,400	1.0	18.2	79,311	81,095	81,276	85,718
66. Real estate, insurance, loans, law offices; any combination.....	50,088	.2	2.8	11,715	12,318	12,069	13,986
67. Holding companies (except real estate holding companies).....	140,067	.4	7.8	35,173	33,850	33,300	37,744
Service.....	2,138,411	6.7	100.0	508,064	529,771	537,493	563,083
70. Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places.....	302,738	1.0	14.2	73,922	74,621	78,661	79,534
71. Personal services.....	455,296	1.4	21.3	108,808	114,615	113,978	119,895
72. Business services, not elsewhere classified.....	427,639	1.3	20.0	103,671	104,588	103,890	115,490
73. Employment agencies and commercial and trade schools.....	19,010	.1	.9	4,416	4,327	4,598	5,669
74. Miscellaneous repair services and hand trades.....	52,484	.2	2.4	11,866	12,850	13,054	14,714
75. Motion pictures.....	329,138	1.0	15.4	78,281	80,296	83,192	87,369
76. Amusement and recreation and related services, not elsewhere classified.....	172,141	.5	8.1	36,812	45,333	48,083	41,913
77. Medical and other health services.....	73,471	.2	3.4	17,679	18,039	18,308	19,445
78. Law offices and related services.....	66,842	.2	3.1	16,413	16,250	15,893	18,286
79. Educational institutions and agencies.....	20,548	.1	1.0	5,586	5,168	5,388	5,906
80. Other professional and social-service agencies and institutions.....	58,151	.2	2.7	13,174	13,330	13,832	17,815
81. Nonprofit membership organizations.....	125,017	.4	5.8	30,939	31,123	30,811	32,144
82. Domestic service.....	31,170	.1	1.5	7,449	8,053	7,931	7,737
83. Regular government agencies.....	4,766	(¹)	.2	1,048	1,178	1,374	1,166
Miscellaneous.....	155,278	.5	100.0	34,590	38,847	38,058	43,783

¹ Estimates based on 1939 coverage provisions. Represent total wages in covered employment for all pay-roll periods ended in quarter.

² Reported by New York only; excluded from coverage in other States.

³ Reported by Wisconsin only; excluded from coverage in other States.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Includes agriculture, forestry, fishery, and establishments not elsewhere classified.

The largest gains within the division were made by industries manufacturing products most closely related to the needs of a wartime economy. Increases in average covered employment in establishments engaged in the manufacture of nonelectrical machinery—which includes machine tools—iron and steel and their products, automobiles and automobile equipment, electrical machinery, and nonferrous metals ranged between 14 and 18 percent. Data for covered employment in the manufacture of transportation equipment (excluding automobiles), which includes shipbuilding and aircraft production, are not available for 1939; in 1940 the average monthly employment of covered workers in this group amounted to 281,600 and rose continuously from 214,800 in January to 372,200 in December, a gain of 73 percent.

Most of the expansion in the manufacturing industries producing durable goods—metals, machinery, and transportation equipment—took place during the last half of the year. The only exceptions were the transportation equipment (except automobiles) and nonelectrical-machinery industries, which include shipbuilding, aircraft, and machine-tool production and in which employment rose steadily throughout the year.

In mining, estimated average covered employment was 6 percent above the 1939 level; in transportation, communication, and public utilities, it was more than 3 percent; and in trade, 3 percent. The indicated decline of 4 percent in estimated covered employment in the construction industry in 1940 undoubtedly resulted from the downward bias inherent in the method of computing the estimates. The bias was more pronounced in this industry than any other; final figures for covered employment in 1940 will probably exceed the estimates by at least 100,000. The Bureau of Labor Statistics figures for employment in construction indicate an 8-percent rise from 1939 to 1940. Similarly, much of the apparent decline of 4 percent in the finance, insurance, and real estate division is accounted for by a change in classification; employees in administrative offices of holding companies, formerly classified in this division, were allocated in 1940 to the principal activity which they were administering.

In most industries wages earned by covered workers increased more than employment from 1939 to 1940. The most striking advances

occurred in industries closely associated with defense production, where there were not only sharp gains in employment but also notable increases in wage rates and especially in the length of the work week.¹¹ Wages earned by covered workers engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products, nonelectrical machinery, and automobiles and automobile equipment increased between 22 and 28 percent. Increases in metal mining and in the manufacture of iron and steel amounted to 18 and 19 percent, respectively. Wages of covered workers engaged in the manufacture of transportation equipment (except automobiles), which includes shipbuilding and aircraft production, rose from \$92.5 million in the first quarter of 1940 to \$171.1 million in the last, a gain of 85 percent.

Industrial and Geographic Distributions

The general industrial distribution of covered employment and wages in 1940 was very similar to that of 1939 and, as in 1939, both employment and wages were highly concentrated geographically and industrially. The eight highly industrialized States of California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania accounted for nearly 60 percent of the total covered employment in both 1939 and 1940. Nearly 72 percent of all covered employment and 71 percent of all wages were concentrated in two industrial divisions—manufacturing and trade.

Manufacturing industries accounted for 47 and 48 percent, respectively, of employment and wages in all industries combined—slightly higher proportions than in 1939. Trade accounted for 25 percent of employment and 23 percent of wages. Transportation, communication, and other public utilities (excluding interstate railroads and certain of their subsidiaries) accounted for 8 percent of both employment and wages; services for 8 percent of employment and 7 percent of wages; construction for 4 percent of both employment and wages; finance, insurance, and real estate for 5 percent of employment and 6 percent of wages; and mining for 4 percent of employment and the same percent of wages.

¹¹ According to the BLS, average weekly hours of work in aircraft production rose from 41.5 in 1939 to 43.2 in 1940, and by December 1940 had reached 44.6. The average workweek in the manufacture of machine tools was 42.9 in 1939, 48.2 in 1940, and 50.6 in the last month of the year. The corresponding figures for the iron-and-steel industry are 35.5, 37.3, and 40.4.

The Agricultural Wage Worker In Employment Covered by Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

FRED SAFIER, WALTER QUINN, AND EDWARD J. FITZGERALD*

THE PROBLEM of acquiring sufficient quarters of coverage to achieve insured status under old-age and survivors insurance is of special significance to workers who shift between covered and non-covered employment and who come only intermittently under the old-age and survivors insurance program.¹ One of the largest groups of such workers is that of agricultural laborers who seek work in the industrial labor market for a part of the year. Because of their low earnings in agriculture and the seasonal character of the employment, they are forced to supplement their earnings by employment in industry. At the same time, many industries draw upon the surplus of agricultural labor to meet special needs or seasonal peaks of production.

In addition to this short-time or "shuttling" movement of agricultural workers in and out of covered employment, there are also the long-time occupational changes of young agricultural workers who move into industry and more or less permanently remain there as well as the corresponding movement of older workers out of industry into agriculture. Since these long-time movements cannot effectively assert themselves until after the program has been in operation for many more years, the data presented in this article are of necessity limited to the short-time movement only.

Eligibility for benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program is based not only on the wages which a worker receives from covered employment but also on the distribution of such wages by calendar quarters. To qualify for benefits a worker must have been engaged in covered employment for roughly half of the time, computed on the basis of quarters of a calendar year, since

1936 or since he reached age 21, if that date occurred after 1936. In addition, in each quarter for which he would claim coverage, he must have received wages of at least \$50.

To throw some light on the problems affecting agricultural laborers, an analysis was made of two recent surveys, one relating particularly to migratory agricultural workers, the other to local seasonal workers in agriculture.

The survey of migratory workers was made by the Farm Security Administration during the spring and summer of 1940 in selected problem areas in New Jersey, Michigan, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Kentucky. Farming areas were selected in which migrant workers concentrated and constituted problems for themselves and the community. In these areas, potatoes, strawberries, fruit, berries, or truck were the principal crop. In all, 1,411 schedules were collected on the employment experience of farm laborers. For those who reported social security numbers, information on their wages in covered employment and their insured status under the old-age and survivors insurance program was obtained from the files of the Social Security Board. Of the total number of schedules, 86.5 percent, and of those with social security numbers, 91 percent, represented workers who had been in the area less than 6 months.

Although the sample is considered to be representative of the experience of migratory agricultural workers in the States selected, the fact should be stressed that the data can be considered only qualifiedly representative of the experience of migratory workers throughout the Nation. Certain major areas where migratory agricultural workers are numerous—such as Florida, California, and the West Coast in general—were not surveyed; these may differ from the areas surveyed in the degree to which they present opportunities for covered employment. Additional in-

* Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Analysis Division. Mr. Quinn is responsible for the field survey and for compilation of the resulting data.

¹ See Murray, Merrill G., and Wermel, Michael T., "Movement of Workers Into and Out of Covered Employment, 1937 and 1938," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (February 1941), pp. 12-16.

formation on migratory workers in California is now being collected.

The second survey was conducted by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in 10 counties of Virginia in the summer of 1940. The counties were selected as representative of the important types of farming in the State; 2,039 workers were interviewed, including both farm operators and laborers. As in the FSA survey, information on those who reported social security numbers was supplemented with material on wages from covered employment. The farm operators, migratory workers, and sharecroppers who were included in the study are omitted in the ensuing discussion, except where otherwise noted, and attention is focused on the experiences of local seasonal workers.

Extent of Movement Between Agriculture and Covered Employment

While there are indications of an appreciable difference in the degree to which migratory workers and local seasonal workers in agriculture find their way into covered employment, it is evident from both surveys that a large and probably a growing proportion of each of these two important groups of agricultural workers has been coming periodically under the old-age and survivors insurance program. Thus, of the migratory workers surveyed by the FSA, almost half—46 percent—had earned wages in covered employment during the period 1937–39. The small group of migratory workers included in the Virginia survey showed a similar proportion—44 percent—who had spent some time in covered employment during the same period. Of the local seasonal workers studied in Virginia, 20 percent had been in covered employment during the same period.

The difference in the degree to which the two groups had entered covered employment may undoubtedly be attributed to differences in their agricultural attachments. The migratory workers, with an attachment to agricultural jobs less stable than that of local seasonal workers, are by the very fact of their migration brought into a geographically wider range of labor markets. They thus come into contact with a greater number of opportunities for industrial employment. The significant fact, however, is that even the geographically restricted group of local

seasonal workers who tend to remain in an area where they can return to regular seasonal employment in agriculture do find their way in off-season periods into covered employment to the extent of one-fifth of their number.

If the figures on these two groups are generalized and supplemented with data on the extent to which regular hired hands and sharecroppers² entered covered employment in the period considered, it would appear that more than 800,000 of an estimated 4.5 million persons who are likely to be employed annually in agriculture³ have become subject to taxation for old-age and survivors insurance since the program went into effect in 1937. In the future, it is evident, this proportion will increase; even disregarding any forces which may operate to increase the number who find covered employment at any one time, a normal turn-over will increase the number who find such employment at some time.

The data of both studies indicate, moreover, a tendency toward increase in the number who go into covered employment at a particular time. Thus, of the migratory workers in the FSA survey who had some wage credits in the period 1937–39, 63 percent were reported employed in covered industry in 1937, 65 percent in 1938, and almost 76 percent in 1939. Similarly, of all agricultural workers in the Virginia survey—including farm owners and operators, migratory workers, and sharecroppers, as well as local seasonal laborers—who had wages from covered employment, 56 percent had wage credits in 1937, 60 percent in 1938, and more than 75 percent in 1939.

Though part of this annual increase may be attributed to a greater degree of compliance with the provisions of the Social Security Act on the part of employers, it also significantly coincides with a general rise in industrial activity. This rise has been accelerated since 1939 and is receiving new impetus as the defense program swings into operation. Should it continue, there is reason to believe that directly or indirectly the attraction of agricultural workers into covered industrial employment will be increased. This

² Data gathered during the survey in Virginia indicated that regular hired hands and sharecroppers were less likely than the other groups to enter covered employment. About 8 percent of the regular hired hands and 10 percent of the sharecroppers interviewed had had wages in covered employment in the period studied.

³ This figure represents an estimated maximum of 4 million wage workers and a half million sharecroppers; some of the wage workers may spend only a very small part of the year in agriculture.

attraction will be modified only to the extent that the forces creating unemployment, underemployment, and poverty in agriculture cease to operate as they have in the past.

Should industrial depression set in and opportunities for industrial employment decline, the flow of agricultural workers into industrial employment would probably diminish. Moreover, the experience of the depression period of the 1930's indicates that the counter-flow from industry to subsistence agriculture will increase. This trend would only serve to intensify the problem of workers shifting between covered and noncovered employment, in that the movement would be away from covered employment and workers would be unable to maintain the insured status they may have acquired. It would also provide a basis for an increase in the general shuttling movement, since the experience of these persons would condition them to seek whatever short-time employment might be available in industry.

Insurance Status of the Agricultural Worker

A worker who acquires 40 quarters of coverage becomes fully insured, i. e., he and certain of his dependents are eligible for benefits when he reaches the age of 65 and retires from covered employment, or his survivors are entitled to benefits whenever he dies. A worker who is not fully insured but who, at the time of his death, has acquired 6 or more quarters of coverage of the 12 preceding the quarter in which he dies, may be said to be a currently insured worker, and certain of his survivors are eligible for survivor benefits. Since in the period under consideration there are only 12 quarters, fully insured status and currently insured status are practically synonymous, and reference need only be made here to insured status in general.

The findings of the two surveys indicate that the great majority of the agricultural workers who have been paying taxes on wages from covered employment have failed to meet requirements for benefits. They have, therefore, been contributing to a system in which they have thus far acquired no insurance protection. Eighty-five percent of the migratory workers who have paid insurance contributions on wages in covered employment and 89 percent of the local seasonal workers had less than 6 quarters of coverage; that

is, they failed to earn at least \$50 in each of 6 or more of the 12 quarters during 1937-39.⁴

There are several basic factors which account for the relatively disadvantageous position of agricultural workers who are engaged intermittently in employments covered by the present old-age and survivors insurance program. In the first place, many fail to achieve the required number of quarters of coverage. This failure is due in part to the dovetailing of their work in covered employment with work in agriculture, which of itself tends to a seasonal concentration of their taxable wages; or, even if they are available for covered employment in a sufficient number of quarters, there are frequently no jobs available for them. In the second place, many who do succeed in acquiring covered employment in a sufficient number of quarters, fail to meet the requirement of \$50 in wages in a sufficient number of quarters.

To acquire quarters of coverage during 1938-39⁵ at a rate to provide insured status in the future, each worker would have had to earn \$50 or more in taxable wages in at least 4 of the 8 possible quarters. But 58 percent of the migratory workers and nearly 68 percent of the local seasonal workers who had some such employment were in covered employment for less than 4 quarters. Furthermore, the majority failed, because of their low wages in these periods, to accumulate even 1 quarter of coverage.

Of the remaining 42 percent of migratory workers and approximately 33 percent of local seasonal workers who had covered employment during 4 or more quarters, less than half received as much as \$50 in each of 4 quarters and about 15 percent did not earn as much as \$50 in any quarter.

The adverse effect of insufficient and poorly distributed wage earnings on the position of these workers under the present insurance system may be illustrated in another fashion. Three hundred dollars was the minimum amount which, if properly distributed on a quarterly basis through-

⁴ It is notable that, as a recent sample study of social security records reveals, a substantial number of all workers who have been contributing on their wages under the act have so far not earned insured status. The group of agricultural employees here considered accounts for a part of this large group. The failure of others to acquire insured status is traceable to shifting between covered employment and noncovered occupations other than agriculture or to unemployment, underemployment, or irregular participation in the labor market (students, housewives, and so forth).

⁵ For this specific comparison a 2-year period is used, instead of the 3-year period 1937-39, since, as a result of reporting procedures in effect for 1937, the records of the Social Security Board do not permit analysis of the quarters of entrance into covered employment in that year.

out the period 1937-39, would have enabled a worker to obtain insured status in the period. More than 67 percent of the seasonal local laborers, and approximately the same proportion of the migratory workers, earned less than \$300 in taxable wages in this 3-year period. In addition, many who earned more than this amount failed to acquire insured status because their earnings were concentrated in too few quarters. About 20 percent of the seasonal local laborers and 18 percent of the migratory workers with some covered employment received and paid taxes on more than \$300 in this period but failed to acquire insured status.

There is little basis for expecting that many individuals in the group here studied will ever acquire fully or permanently insured status through the accumulation of 40 quarters of coverage. In the 2 years 1938-39, 36 percent of the migratory workers and 35 percent of the local seasonal workers acquired no quarters of coverage. The average rate of acquisition of quarters of coverage for both of the classes surveyed was less than 1 quarter a year. At this rate, it would take 40 years to accumulate 40 quarters of coverage. Since more than half of these workers are already over 30 years of age and more than a third are over 40 years, it is obvious that few will be able to benefit by the 40-quarter provision unless there is radical change in both the amount of their covered employment and their present wage levels.

Summary

In the normal course of their working lives, large numbers of migratory agricultural workers and local seasonal workers intermittently obtain work in covered employment. Under the present

provisions of the Social Security Act, they are automatically subject to payment of contributions to the social insurance system with respect to their earnings in such employment. However, many of these workers fail to acquire eligibility for benefits under the present provisions of the act because of their low rates of pay and the limited and sporadic amounts of time they spend in such employment. Of every 100 agricultural workers in the samples studied who had contributed to the system on their taxable wages, only about 10 to 15 received insurance protection. This proportion, it must be remembered, relates only to the agricultural workers who entered covered employment. It represents only about 2 percent of all agricultural workers in the two samples.

The effect of the current increase in industrial employment, particularly under the stimulation of the expanding defense program, is difficult to evaluate. It may operate advantageously for workers who have opportunity for greater and more continuous covered employment; it may, on the other hand, intensify the problem if it increases the volume of workers who work too short periods to acquire insured status. Economic conditions are constantly creating a surplus of workers who, unemployed or underemployed in agriculture, are on the lookout for industrial employment. To the extent that these groups cannot be immediately and completely absorbed by expanding industries, to the extent that they obtain only intermittent or low-paid employment, they will as a group continue to make contributions to an insurance system from which they may expect no protection in return. Their problem could be met only by a system of extended coverage which would permit basing the payment of benefits on wages from both agriculture and industry.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE • DIVISIONS OF
OPERATING STATISTICS AND ANALYSIS AND SOCIAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

Statistics for the United States, May 1941

Total assistance and earnings continued to decline.—In May, total expenditures for public assistance and earnings under the several Federal work programs in the continental United States amounted to \$200.1 million, a decrease of 4.5 percent from the previous month and 16.4 percent from the previous year (table 1). Payments in May are estimated to have benefited 5.0 million households including 13.2 million persons—3.6 and 4.8 percent less, respectively, than in April (table 2).

Smaller amounts were expended in May than in the same month of the previous year under all the assistance and work programs except the three special types of public assistance and the out-of-

school work program of the National Youth Administration.

FSA subsistence payments and all but two of the Federal work programs decreased from April.—Subsistence payments by the FSA and recipients of such payments in May were 43.5 and 28.0 percent below April. Total earnings on projects of the Work Projects Administration decreased 5.8 percent to \$88.2 million in May, and the number employed declined 7.7 percent to 1.5 million. Earnings under the Civilian Conservation Corps and the number enrolled each decreased 2.0 percent. Earnings under the out-of-school work program of the NYA were 3.5 percent less than in April; and the number employed, 6.5

Chart 1.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Payments to recipients and earnings of persons employed in the continental United States, January 1933–May 1941

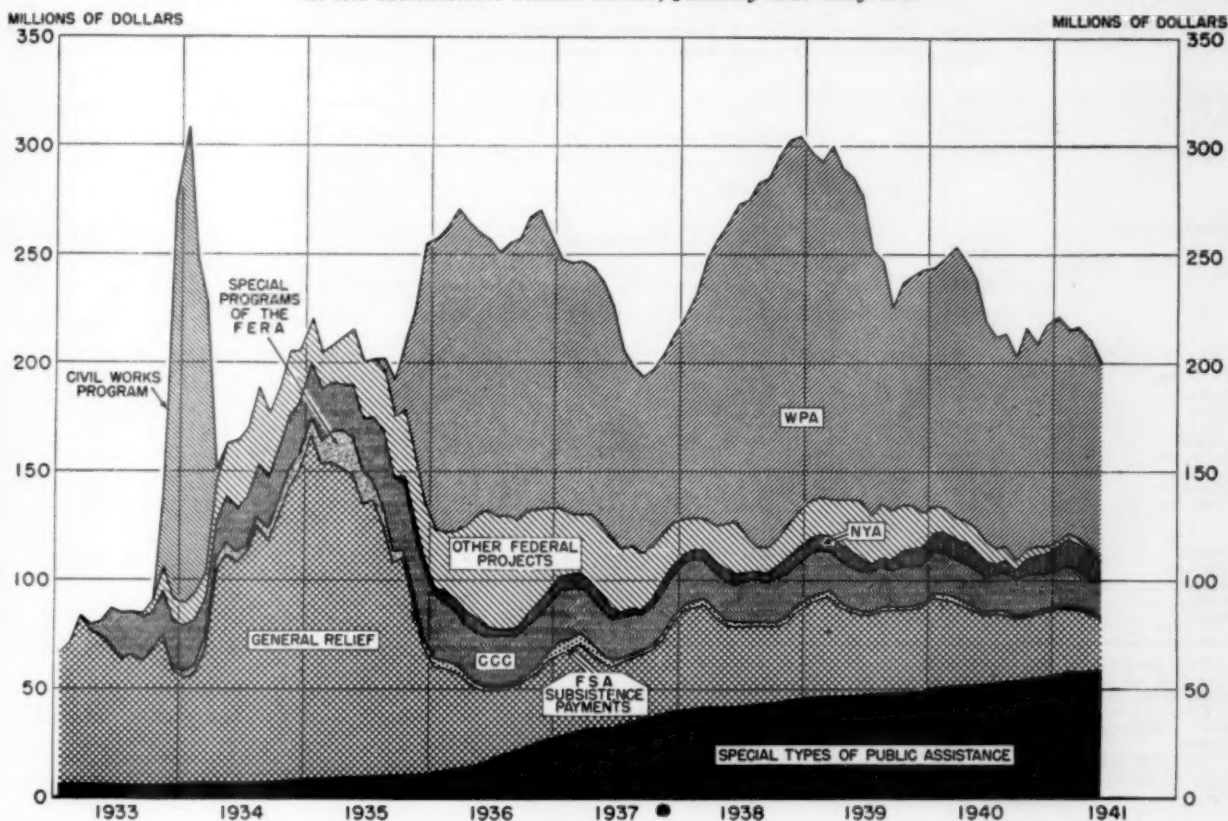


Table 1.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Assistance and earnings in the continental United States, by month, May 1940–May 1941¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total ¹	Assistance to recipients					Earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs					Earnings on regular Federal construction projects ³
		Special types of public assistance			General relief	Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration ⁴	Civilian Conservation Corps ⁴	National Youth Administration ⁵		Work Projects Administration ⁶	Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds ⁷	
		Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind				Student work program	Out-of-school work program			
1940												
May.....	\$239,387	\$38,651	\$10,892	\$1,803	\$34,405	\$2,144	\$17,908	\$3,427	\$5,554	\$114,339	\$10,264	\$34,038
June.....	218,973	39,189	10,982	1,822	31,447	1,516	15,872	2,314	5,708	100,419	9,704	36,016
July.....	212,104	39,643	11,090	1,818	32,192	637	18,137	2	3,467	97,086	8,092	39,176
August.....	213,570	39,943	11,223	1,832	31,732	940	19,022	4	4,759	97,333	6,782	43,517
September.....	203,260	40,034	11,328	1,829	28,546	732	16,828	106	4,822	90,507	5,528	46,833
October.....	216,356	40,864	11,558	1,846	29,379	811	18,479	2,236	4,911	101,789	4,483	55,904
November.....	209,405	41,306	11,718	1,848	29,033	831	18,725	3,064	5,450	93,532	3,898	69,010
December.....	217,973	41,855	11,989	1,862	30,079	1,037	16,314	3,109	6,463	102,285	2,990	85,897
1941												
January.....	222,270	42,521	12,295	1,868	30,544	1,455	17,110	2,776	7,901	103,514	2,286	103,028
February.....	215,437	42,998	13,191	1,871	28,877	1,617	18,182	3,165	9,224	94,080	2,262	113,377
March.....	216,801	43,429	12,765	1,870	28,760	1,953	16,178	3,283	8,929	97,400	2,234	110,364
April.....	209,565	43,838	12,863	1,883	26,272	1,607	15,073	3,352	8,405	93,689	2,583	115,017
May.....	200,086	44,073	12,854	1,894	23,280	908	14,765	3,363	8,115	88,236	* 2,598	* 102,371

¹ Data are partly estimated and subject to revision. For January 1933–April 1940, see the Bulletin, February 1941, pp. 66–68. For definitions of terms, see pp. 14–16.

² Data exclude earnings on regular Federal construction projects.

³ Data from the FSA.

⁴ Data from the CCC.

⁵ Data from the NYA.

⁶ Data from the WPA.

⁷ Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁸ Excluded from total; data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁹ Preliminary.

Table 2.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Recipients of assistance and persons employed in the continental United States, by month, May 1940–May 1941¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	Estimated unduplicated total ²		Recipients of assistance					Persons employed under Federal work programs					Persons employed on regular Federal construction projects ³	
	Households	Persons in these households	Special types of public assistance			Cases receiving general relief	Cases for which subsistence payments were certified by the Farm Security Administration ⁴	Civilian Conservation Corps ⁴	National Youth Administration ⁵		Work Projects Administration ⁶	Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds ⁷		
			Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children					Student work program	Out-of-school work program				
				Families	Children									
1940														
May.....	5,741	16,270	1,953	342	823	71	1,442	72	270	477	296	1,963	84	284
June.....	5,383	15,129	1,967	346	831	72	1,355	60	240	313	269	1,734	81	312
July.....	5,058	14,340	1,986	349	840	72	1,362	31	274	(⁹)	196	1,639	68	329
August.....	5,100	14,484	2,001	352	849	72	1,342	43	287		239	1,684	52	343
September.....	4,992	14,065	2,016	357	859	72	1,258	35	254	24	238	1,673	43	380
October.....	5,202	14,442	2,034	360	867	72	1,230	34	279	352	232	1,743	34	454
November.....	5,279	14,585	2,051	364	874	73	1,212	36	283	439	262	1,771	29	612
December.....	5,364	14,813	2,066	370	891	73	1,239	44	246	449	326	1,826	23	710
1941														
January.....	5,448	15,073	2,075	376	908	73	1,257	57	258	442	419	1,858	18	718
February.....	5,461	15,069	2,081	383	924	73	1,229	54	274	459	482	1,850	17	794
March.....	5,366	14,685	2,106	387	935	73	1,210	62	244	471	459	1,718	17	786
April.....	5,158	13,909	2,125	391	942	74	1,153	50	228	478	418	1,575	19	767
May.....	¹⁰ 4,973	¹⁰ 13,239	2,146	392	944	74	1,038	36	223	462	391	1,453	¹⁰ 18	¹⁰ 695

¹ Data are partly estimated and subject to revision. For January 1933–April 1940, see the Bulletin, February 1941, pp. 68–70. For definitions of terms, see pp. 14–16.

² Estimated by the Work Projects Administration and the Social Security Board. Excludes persons employed on regular Federal construction projects.

³ Data from the FSA.

⁴ Data from the CCC.

⁵ Data from the NYA.

⁶ Data from the WPA.

⁷ Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁸ Excluded from estimated unduplicated total; data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁹ Less than 500 persons.

¹⁰ Preliminary.

percent less. The student work program increased 0.3 percent in earnings but decreased 3.3 percent in employment. Earnings under Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds increased 0.6 percent, and the number employed decreased 5.3 percent.

Food stamp plan.—Data on the food stamp plan administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are presented in table 3.

Payments for old-age assistance and aid to the blind increased from April; payments for aid to dependent children decreased.—In May 1941, payments for the three special types of public assistance in the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii totaled \$58.9 million, an increase of 0.4 percent from the previous month and of 15.1 percent from May 1940. Old-age assistance payments were 0.5 percent greater than in April and 14.5 percent greater than in May 1940. Payments for aid to the blind increased 0.6 percent

Table 3.—Food stamp plan: Number of areas included and participants, and value of surplus-food stamps issued in the continental United States, by month, May 1940 and November 1940–May 1941¹

Year and month	Number of areas included ¹	Number of participants ²		Value of surplus-food stamps issued
		Cases	Persons	
1940				
May.....	71	476,613	1,393,300	\$2,986,686
November.....	209	843,381	2,541,100	5,782,318
December.....	231	921,025	2,821,600	6,587,993
1941				
January.....	246	961,642	2,986,700	7,027,393
February.....	265	986,363	3,108,600	7,201,683
March.....	288	1,152,990	3,703,100	8,934,051
April.....	307	1,226,768	3,830,900	9,547,251
May ⁴	346	1,230,000	3,968,900	9,902,603

¹ Data do not include persons receiving commodities under direct distribution program of the Surplus Marketing Administration or value of such commodities.

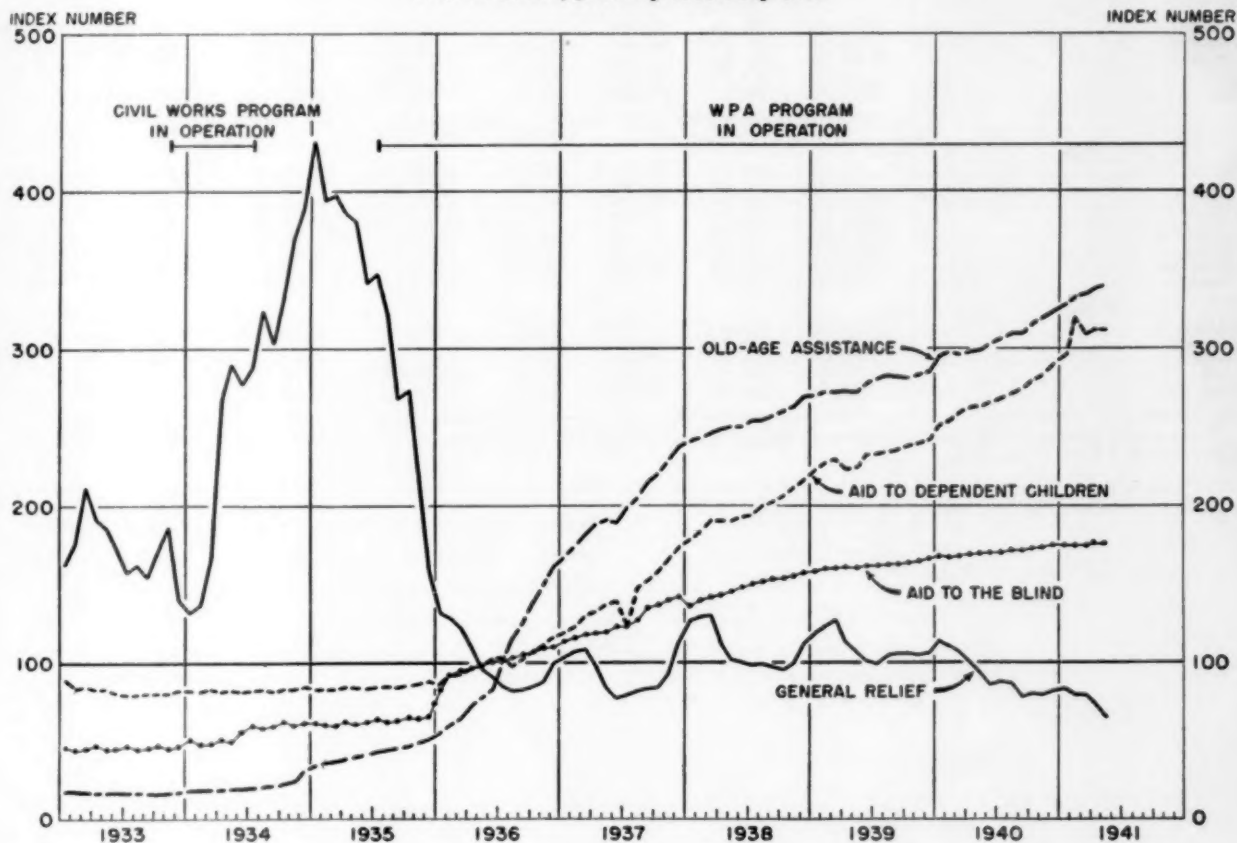
² An area represents a city, county, or group of counties.

³ Includes recipients of 3 special types of public assistance and of assistance payments from the FSA; recipients of, and those eligible for, general relief; persons certified as in need of relief and employed on or awaiting assignment to projects financed by the WPA. Includes for 1 area (Shawnee, Okla.) some low-income families having weekly income of less than \$19.50 who have been eligible to participate since October 1939.

⁴ Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Surplus Marketing Administration.

Chart 2.—Special types of public assistance and general relief: Index of payments to recipients in the continental United States, January 1933–May 1941



from the previous month and 5.7 percent from the previous year. Aid to dependent children was 0.1 percent less than in April but 18.4 percent more than in May 1940. Of total payments to recipients, more than 98 percent—\$57.9 million—was expended in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board. The remaining \$1.0 million represented payments under State laws without Federal participation.

Rate of decrease in general relief payments accelerated in May.—Payments for general relief from State and local funds to 1.0 million cases amounted to \$23.3 million in May, a decrease of 11.4 percent from April and of 32.3 percent from May 1940 (table 1). In 42 States, the total number of cases and the amount of payments in May were 9.6 and 11.1 percent less, respectively, than in April (table 8).

Table 4.—Special types of public assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, by month, May 1940–May 1941¹

Year and month	Number of recipients				Amount of payments to recipients			
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind
		Families	Children					
All States								
1940								
May.....	1,956,337	329,196	793,317	47,159	\$50,408,405	\$38,712,619	\$10,589,750	\$1,106,036
June.....	1,970,003	333,018	801,754	47,542	51,057,366	39,252,780	10,666,141	1,118,445
July.....	1,989,336	336,288	811,170	47,812	51,617,258	39,706,938	10,791,455	1,118,865
August.....	2,004,483	339,645	820,556	48,102	52,056,875	40,007,939	10,920,904	1,128,032
September.....	2,019,562	343,366	829,052	48,301	52,253,682	40,099,450	11,028,971	1,125,261
October.....	2,037,344	346,547	836,288	48,548	53,322,268	40,930,351	11,255,283	1,136,634
November.....	2,054,345	352,146	848,455	48,836	53,970,289	41,372,613	11,451,901	1,145,775
December.....	2,069,670	358,427	865,242	49,015	54,788,732	41,921,989	11,716,506	1,150,237
1941								
January.....	2,078,298	364,334	882,670	49,104	55,764,667	42,587,790	12,024,648	1,152,229
February.....	2,084,743	371,005	898,544	49,249	57,150,591	43,064,669	12,928,937	1,156,985
March.....	2,109,796	375,520	909,615	49,370	57,151,661	43,496,301	12,493,563	1,161,797
April.....	2,128,169	379,414	916,549	49,533	57,665,424	43,906,064	12,593,432	1,165,928
May.....	2,149,070	380,617	918,459	49,692	57,895,720	44,140,681	12,579,952	1,175,087
Continental United States								
1940								
May.....	1,953,156	328,071	789,517	47,090	50,306,102	38,650,936	10,550,160	1,105,006
June.....	1,966,777	331,870	797,892	47,475	50,951,885	39,189,487	10,644,994	1,117,404
July.....	1,986,107	335,131	807,279	47,744	51,509,976	39,642,592	10,749,604	1,117,780
August.....	2,001,215	338,505	816,713	48,034	51,950,126	39,943,196	10,880,005	1,126,925
September.....	2,016,261	342,179	825,113	48,233	52,143,817	40,034,084	10,985,573	1,124,160
October.....	2,034,024	345,348	832,300	48,479	53,210,424	40,864,365	11,210,487	1,135,572
November.....	2,051,006	350,926	844,450	48,768	53,857,357	41,306,151	11,406,505	1,144,701
December.....	2,066,317	357,192	861,174	48,948	54,674,410	41,854,971	11,670,235	1,149,204
1941								
January.....	2,074,933	363,096	878,600	49,036	55,650,485	42,520,631	11,978,668	1,151,186
February.....	2,081,382	369,773	894,527	49,180	57,037,284	42,997,507	12,883,862	1,155,915
March.....	2,106,448	374,291	905,618	49,299	57,037,870	43,428,667	12,448,510	1,160,693
April.....	2,124,793	378,178	912,516	49,461	57,550,909	43,838,187	12,547,883	1,164,839
May.....	2,145,686	379,381	914,458	49,623	57,781,247	44,072,687	12,534,533	1,174,027

¹ For data for all States for February 1936–December 1937, see the Bulletin, July 1939, p. 52; for January 1938–April 1940, see the Bulletin, February 1941, p. 74. For definitions of terms see pp. 14–16.

Table 5.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1941¹

State	Number of recipients	Amount of payments to recipients	Average payment per recipient	Percentage change from—				Number of recipients per 1,000 estimated population 65 years and over ¹
				April 1941 in—		May 1940 in—		
				Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	
Total for continental United States.	2,145,686	\$44,072,687	\$20.54	² +0.9	² +0.4	⁴ +9.3	⁴ +12.5	⁵ 244
Total for 51 States with plans approved by the Social Security Board.....	2,149,070	44,140,681	20.54	² +0.9	² +0.4	⁴ +9.3	⁴ +12.5	⁵ 244
Alabama.....	20,059	183,109	9.13	- .9	- .8	+1.5	- .7	⁶ 169
Alaska.....	1,573	44,828	28.50	+ .6	+ .1	+10.0	+11.4	384
Arizona.....	8,806	247,249	28.08	+1.1	+1.2	+9.4	+11.4	366
Arkansas.....	26,035	200,715	7.71	+ .9	+ .6	+45.1	+84.9	⁶ 303
California.....	155,503	5,876,537	37.79	+ .6	+ .6	+10.9	+10.3	283
Colorado.....	⁷ 42,406	⁸ 1,263,384	29.79	+ .5	+11.7	+3.9	+12.1	⁶ 467
Connecticut.....	17,629	501,611	28.45	+ .5	+4.0	+3.8	+7.3	138
Delaware.....	2,497	28,744	11.51	+2.4	+2.8	-7.0	-5.0	120
District of Columbia.....	3,504	90,049	25.70	+ .5	+ .8	+4.8	+6.5	87
Florida.....	37,946	494,286	13.03	+ .4	+1.3	+8.7	+18.6	292
Georgia.....	50,613	420,339	8.30	+5.2	+5.1	+81.3	+88.0	⁶ 338
Hawaii.....	1,811	23,166	12.79	- .1	+ .3	+3.4	+8.1	⁶ 141
Idaho.....	9,257	210,080	22.69	+ .2	+ .4	+4.1	+7.8	292
Illinois.....	145,883	3,350,243	22.97	+ .5	+1.3	+5.9	+17.6	258
Indiana.....	67,193	1,240,747	18.47	+ .3	+ .8	+1.9	+5.7	235
Iowa.....	36,812	1,185,199	20.86	+ .3	+ .4	+4.2	+6.3	250
Kansas.....	28,625	554,393	19.37	+ .8	-2.6	⁽⁹⁾	+8.7	⁶ 227
Kentucky.....	36,420	304,258	8.94	+1.4	+1.4	+17.9	+21.1	⁶ 194
Louisiana.....	35,334	481,739	13.63	+ .4	+1.1	+11.5	+28.0	⁶ 300
Maine.....	12,591	262,320	20.83	-1.3	-1.3	-9.7	-9.8	158
Maryland.....	18,011	321,590	17.86	- .3	- .3	-2.0	+ .1	147
Massachusetts.....	87,220	2,522,526	28.92	+ .1	- .4	+3.4	+4.5	238
Michigan.....	85,515	1,459,247	17.06	+3.4	+3.9	+15.9	+19.4	260
Minnesota.....	62,956	1,343,102	21.33	+ .2	+ .4	+ .1	+1.9	297
Mississippi.....	26,409	230,441	8.73	+ .8	+1.3	+25.8	+35.2	232
Missouri.....	112,802	2,018,397	17.89	+1.0	+1.1	+27.4	+40.6	347
Montana.....	12,448	251,403	20.20	+ .6	+1.6	+2.3	+14.5	355
Nebraska.....	28,899	492,124	17.03	+ .4	+ .7	+4.5	+8.2	272
Nevada.....	2,322	61,731	26.59	+ .4	+ .3	+2.4	+2.5	347
New Hampshire.....	6,913	149,367	21.61	+ .7	+ .4	+23.7	+27.4	144
New Jersey.....	31,188	653,150	21.26	+ .1	⁽⁹⁾	+ .8	+5.1	112
New Mexico.....	4,816	83,523	17.34	-1.5	-2.0	+0.1	+26.0	⁶ 278
New York.....	121,314	2,995,632	24.69	⁽⁹⁾	+ .7	+2.4	+6.6	133
North Carolina.....	37,441	380,666	10.17	+ .6	+ .7	+5.3	+6.0	⁶ 249
North Dakota.....	9,145	158,019	17.28	+ .3	+1.1	+3.8	+5.6	239
Ohio.....	137,239	3,194,141	23.27	+ .5	+ .8	+12.0	+14.1	257
Oklahoma.....	76,232	1,399,914	17.97	+ .7	+ .9	+6.6	+8.3	529
Oregon.....	20,626	441,832	21.42	+1.2	+1.3	+0.1	+6.3	223
Pennsylvania.....	103,417	2,302,797	22.27	+ .8	+1.4	+6.3	+9.4	153
Rhode Island.....	6,942	140,689	20.27	+ .2	+ .6	+3.1	+7.6	128
South Carolina.....	17,340	133,739	7.71	+1.0	+4.0	-11.6	-16.0	⁶ 248
South Dakota.....	14,979	287,150	19.17	+ .4	+ .3	+1.7	- .9	345
Tennessee.....	40,207	407,601	10.14	+ .1	+ .2	- .2	+ .4	⁶ 266
Texas.....	132,762	1,522,641	11.47	+3.6	-17.2	+12.1	+28.5	385
Utah.....	14,200	377,843	26.61	+ .7	+1.0	+3.8	+30.6	470
Vermont.....	5,828	98,043	16.82	- .6	- .1	+5.7	+10.9	171
Virginia.....	19,993	199,899	10.00	+ .2	+ .6	+16.2	+18.7	131
Washington.....	54,906	1,779,473	32.41	⁽⁹⁾	⁽⁹⁾	⁽⁹⁾	⁽⁹⁾	385
West Virginia.....	19,059	279,329	14.66	+1.6	+2.9	+8.4	+18.2	⁶ 221
Wisconsin.....	53,926	1,227,185	22.76	+ .2	+ .3	+5.6	+8.4	223
Wyoming.....	3,518	84,491	24.02	⁽¹⁰⁾	⁽¹¹⁾	+3.5	+5.0	⁶ 303

¹ For definitions of terms see pp. 14-16.² Population 65 years and over as of Apr. 1, 1940, estimated from 5-percent sample by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.³ Excludes Washington, for which data on both recipients and payments are not comparable.⁴ Excludes Kansas and Washington, for which data on both recipients and payments are not comparable.⁵ Adjusted for payments covering 2 or more eligible individuals.⁶ Includes \$108,271 incurred for payments to 3,627 persons 60 but under 65 years. Rate per 1,000 excludes these recipients.⁷ Comparable data not available.⁸ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.⁹ Not comparable, because complete data for May 1941 have not been received.¹⁰ No change.¹¹ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1941¹

State	Number of recipients		Amount of payments to recipients	Average payment per family	Percentage change from—						Number of recipients per 1,000 estimated population under 16 years ¹
	Families	Children			April 1941 in—		May 1940 in—				
					Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients		Amount of payments		
							Families	Children		Families		Children
Total for continental United States.....	392,302	1,943,818	\$12,853,933	\$32.77							
Total for 44 States with plans approved by the Social Security Board.....	380,617	1,918,459	12,579,952	33.05	+0.3	+0.2	-0.1	+15.3	+15.3	+19.0	31
Alabama.....	5,534	16,825	80,319	13.77	-1.2	-1.1	-1.3	-4	-1.1	-1.9	17
Alaska.....	190	210	2,800								
Arizona.....	2,459	6,512	80,251	32.64	+2	+6	+6	-3.0	-7.4	-1.7	40
Arkansas.....	6,483	16,537	88,032	13.58	+1.2	+1.7	+8	+3.6	+46.8	+153.8	25
California.....	15,840	37,778	757,404	47.82	+2	-1	+2	+2.9	+1.2	+7.5	25
Colorado.....	6,413	15,744	194,496	30.33	-4	-3	-4	+11.0	+10.5	+10.8	51
Connecticut.....	1,897	2,970	58,069								
Delaware.....	617	1,723	21,371	34.64	+4	+1.1	+4	+21.2	+25.5	+29.0	27
District of Columbia.....	975	2,963	36,948	37.90	+1.5	+1.5	+2.0	+7.1	+9.7	+8.0	23
Florida.....	4,326	10,767	95,550	22.09	-1	-1	+1	+11.4	+8.9	+14.7	21
Georgia.....	4,805	11,971	105,466	21.95	-9	-1.2	-1.0	+25.2	+21.0	+34.8	12
Hawaii.....	1,236	4,001	45,419	36.75	(7)	-8	-3	+9.9	+5.3	+14.7	28
Idaho.....	3,032	7,599	90,823	29.95	+1	+1	+3	+6.4	+8.7	+11.9	48
Illinois.....	7,461	16,609	178,595								
Indiana.....	17,210	35,373	497,644	28.92	-3	-1	+3	-4	-5	+2.6	40
Iowa.....	5,449	7,963	69,780								
Kansas.....	6,624	15,653	193,960	29.29	+2	+4	-2.1	(9)	(9)	+5.9	33
Kentucky.....	410	1,310	15,500								
Louisiana.....	15,768	39,628	429,126	27.21	+7	-3	+1.8	+22.0	+9.5	+39.7	52
Maine.....	1,545	3,887	61,198	39.61	-1.0	-1.2	-8	+3.8	+3.5	+6.5	16
Maryland.....	6,678	17,921	203,188	30.43	-3.3	-3.2	-4.9	-10.3	-10.5	-12.3	38
Massachusetts.....	12,773	31,528	720,196	56.38	-3	-3	-3.1	+6.9	+4.2	+4.4	31
Michigan.....	21,414	50,625	867,258	40.50	+1.8	+1.4	+1.6	+15.7	+11.2	+20.2	36
Minnesota.....	9,439	22,408	324,426	34.37	-1	+1	-7	+7.5	+6.4	+7.1	30
Mississippi.....	485	1,343	9,935	20.48	+178.7	+173.5	+174.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	2
Missouri.....	13,711	31,787	407,955	29.75	+1.1	+1.0	+1.2	+25.1	+21.1	+42.8	33
Montana.....	2,660	6,461	77,960	29.31	+1.6	+1.3	+1.5	+13.0	+13.7	+18.1	32
Nebraska.....	5,834	13,024	160,374	27.49	+4	+4	+3	+8.0	+8.2	+8.5	36
Nevada.....	114	278	2,796								
New Hampshire.....	583	1,430	26,796	45.91	-2.3	-2.5	-3.0	-14.8	-18.4	-9.5	12
New Jersey.....	10,813	24,532	341,471	31.58	-1.7	-1.4	-1.3	-2.8	-1.5	-5	26
New Mexico.....	2,047	5,828	53,878	26.32	-1.7	-1.7	-2.0	+6.7	+4.5	+10.8	30
New York.....	33,598	66,082	1,545,954	46.01	-7	-7	-2.6	-6.4	-6.9	-5.3	22
North Carolina.....	9,908	23,742	167,160	16.87	+8	+3	+6	+7.6	+2.8	+9.2	19
North Dakota.....	2,507	6,901	78,213	31.20	+1.0	+6	+9	+5.3	+4.4	+5.0	34
Ohio.....	11,777	31,656	465,186	39.50	+7	+4	+4	+18.0	+13.7	+21.3	18
Oklahoma.....	19,518	44,701	290,782	14.90	+7	+8	+1.2	+6.7	+6.3	+10.0	61
Oregon.....	2,040	4,814	83,409	40.89	+7	+8	+1.0	+2.7	+2.1	+6.4	17
Pennsylvania.....	64,074	160,054	2,365,598	36.92	+1	-1	+2	+75.2	+92.2	+81.7	62
Rhode Island.....	1,292	3,685	58,858	45.56	+1	-7	-3	+8.7	+14.9	+8.2	22
South Carolina.....	3,623	10,692	67,172	18.84	+3.3	+3.9	+5.2	+23.8	+21.7	+41.7	16
South Dakota.....	1,455	3,408	39,282	27.00	+8.7	+7.2	+8.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	18
Tennessee.....	14,374	36,034	267,136	18.58	(19)	-2	+1	+1.5	-1	+2.5	39
Texas.....	190	250	690								
Utah.....	3,990	10,406	166,964	41.85	+7	+1.3	+9	+19.8	+27.2	+42.8	56
Vermont.....	613	1,690	19,961	32.56	-8	-7	-1.0	+10.8	+5.4	+10.1	17
Virginia.....	4,291	12,746	86,408	20.14	+1.5	+8	+1.1	+49.7	+40.8	+47.5	15
Washington.....	5,254	12,487	180,138	36.00	+2.7	+2.9	+14.7	+5.7	+6.1	+21.8	31
West Virginia.....	9,235	24,706	224,763	24.34	+1.7	+1.3	+2.9	+20.4	+16.5	+32.1	39
Wisconsin.....	12,694	28,851	467,267	36.81	-3	-6	-3.1	+2.8	+2.3	+4.0	31
Wyoming.....	770	1,956	25,255	32.80	+2.4	+3.3	+2.9	+5.3	+8.2	+8.5	26

¹ For definitions of terms see pp. 14-16. Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and local funds without Federal participation.

² Population under 16 years of age as of Apr. 1, 1940, estimated from 5-per cent sample by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

³ Includes an unknown number of children 16 years and over.

⁴ Comparison for 41 States; excludes Mississippi and South Dakota, which did not have approved plans for May 1940, and Kansas, for which data on both recipients and payments are not comparable.

⁵ Estimated.

⁶ Includes aid to dependent children administered under State law without Federal participation.

⁷ No change.

⁸ Comparable data not available.

⁹ No approved plan for May 1940.

¹⁰ In addition, in 70 counties payments amounting to \$12,811 were made from local funds without Federal participation to 760 families in behalf of 1,723 children under the State mothers' pension law; some of these families also received aid under State plan approved by the Social Security Board.

¹¹ Includes 656 children 16 years and over. Rate per 1,000 excludes these children.

¹² Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

¹³ Includes approximately 2,940 children 16 years and over. Rate per 1,000 excludes these children.

Table 7.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1941

State	Number of recipients	Amount of payments to recipients	Average payment per recipient	Percentage change from—				Number of recipients per 100,000 population ¹
				April 1941 in—		May 1940 in—		
				Number of recipients	Amount of payments	Number of recipients	Amount of payments	
Total for continental United States.	73,897	\$1,894,268	\$25.63					
Total for 43 States with plans approved by the Social Security Board.	49,692	1,175,087	23.65	+0.3	+0.8	³ +5.2	³ +6.8	40
Alabama.....	618	5,583	9.03	— .5	—1.1	+4.0	+6.1	22
Arizona.....	400	10,983	27.46	+ .8	+1.3	+13.6	+19.0	80
Arkansas.....	1,139	10,418	9.15	+ .6	+ .6	+54.5	+118.1	58
California.....	7,292	350,932	48.13	(⁴)	(⁴)	+2.7	+2.8	106
Colorado.....	601	18,491	30.77	— .5	+10.0	—4.8	+6.7	54
Connecticut.....	¹ 216	¹ 6,085	28.17	—3.1	+1.1	(⁵)	+8.0	¹ 13
District of Columbia.....	231	7,039	30.47	+ .4	+3.9	+9.5	+30.3	35
Florida.....	² 2,551	² 35,287	13.83	+2.1	+3.1	+10.9	+20.7	¹ 134
Georgia.....	1,553	16,763	10.79	+3.8	+3.8	+40.7	+50.8	50
Hawaii.....	69	1,000	15.36	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	16
Idaho.....	278	8,235	22.43	— .4	— .9	+ .7	+2.0	53
Illinois.....	7,474	237,373						
Indiana.....	2,372	49,271	20.77	— .8	— .3	—2.5	— .5	69
Iowa.....	1,518	36,542	24.07	— .1	+ .1	+5.1	+7.2	60
Kansas.....	1,411	29,288	20.76	— .1	—2.2	(⁵)	+16.9	78
Louisiana.....	1,223	21,048	17.21	+1.0	+1.9	+15.4	+34.0	52
Maine.....	1,070	24,370	22.78	—1.1	— .9	—13.1	—13.2	126
Maryland.....	678	14,542	21.45	+ .1	— .5	— .4	+1.9	37
Massachusetts.....	1,176	27,867	23.70	(⁵)	+ .6	— .9	+1.6	27
Michigan.....	1,221	29,192	23.91	+1.2	+1.6	+45.9	+50.5	23
Minnesota.....	980	26,156	26.69	+1.0	+1.4	+6.6	+5.4	35
Mississippi.....	1,030	8,821	8.56	+1.6	+1.9	+37.2	+50.8	47
Missouri.....	¹ 5,200	¹ 84,400						
Montana.....	250	5,467	21.87	+2.0	+3.0	+29.5	+34.7	45
Nebraska.....	¹ 715	¹ 14,799	20.70	+1.3	+1.6	+5.1	+10.3	¹ 54
Nevada.....	18	548						
New Hampshire.....	328	7,480	22.80	+2.2	+2.0	+2.5	+4.6	67
New Jersey.....	751	17,818	23.73	— .8	— .0	+7.0	+9.1	18
New Mexico.....	218	4,088	18.75	— .9	—1.7	—6.8	— .4	41
New York.....	2,852	72,923	25.57	+ .1	+ .7	+ .5	+6.4	21
North Carolina.....	1,901	28,502	14.99	+ .3	(¹⁰)	—4.3	—4.4	53
North Dakota.....	230	4,830	21.00	(⁸)	—2.5	+35.3	+34.0	36
Ohio.....	4,023	81,274	20.20	— .3	(¹⁰)	+2.4	+6.7	58
Oklahoma.....	3,151	34,564	16.07	— .4	+ .3	—2.3	+2.4	92
Oregon.....	459	11,459	24.97	+1.5	+1.4	+2.2	+ .9	42
Pennsylvania.....	15,558	407,990						
Rhode Island.....	81	1,596	19.70	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	11
South Carolina.....	784	7,984	10.18	+2.3	+6.4	+1.0	—1.8	41
South Dakota.....	279	4,718	16.91	+2.2	+2.1	+19.2	+14.3	43
Tennessee.....	1,638	18,362	11.21	— .1	+ .1	+2.3	+3.5	56
Utah.....	183	4,750	25.96	+ .5	+ .4	—9.9	—9.5	33
Vermont.....	158	3,382	21.41	+5.3	+3.9	+3.9	+3.9	44
Virginia.....	1,034	12,989	12.56	— .1	— .1	+1.6	— .3	39
Washington.....	1,043	35,473	34.01	— .1	+8.9	+ .1	+11.3	60
West Virginia.....	850	15,612	18.37	+ .1	+1.0	+6.8	+13.9	45
Wisconsin.....	1,987	46,964	23.64	(⁹)	+ .4	—1.1	+ .5	63
Wyoming.....	150	4,080	27.20	+2.0	+2.0	—1.3	—2.9	60

¹ For definitions of terms see pp. 14-16. Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and local funds without Federal participation. Delaware, Texas, and Alaska do not have programs for aid to the blind, and information on status of program in Kentucky is not available.

² Total population as of Apr. 1, 1940, from the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

³ Comparison for 41 States; excludes Connecticut and Kansas for which data on both recipients and payments are not comparable.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Includes aid to the blind administered under State law without Federal participation.

⁶ Comparable data not available.

⁷ Figures too small for comparison.

⁸ No change.

⁹ Estimated.

¹⁰ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8.—General relief: Cases and payments to cases in the continental United States, by State, May 1941

State	Number of cases receiving relief	Amount of payments to cases	Average payment per case	Percentage change from—		
				April 1941 in—		May 1940 in amount of payments
				Number of cases	Amount of payments	
Total for continental United States ¹	1,038,000	\$23,280,000				
Total for 42 States ²	949,034	22,008,000	\$23.19	-9.6	-11.1	* -28.1
Alabama	2,429	21,675	8.92	+2.0	+1.4	-6.1
Arizona	3,075	49,202	16.00	-1.0	+1.0	+2
Arkansas	4,318	25,144	5.82	-1.7	+4	+36.7
California	71,870	1,964,452	27.33	-7.9	-13.2	-41.6
Colorado ³	12,534	168,795	13.47	-13.1	-10.7	-1.8
Connecticut	9,628	252,398	26.21	-13.5	-15.7	-46.0
Delaware	1,073	20,850	19.43	-9.0	-15.4	-27.4
District of Columbia	2,148	53,122	24.73	-4.1	-3.5	-9
Florida	8,434	61,364	7.28	+3	+3.7	+2.5
Georgia	5,902	38,367	6.44	+1.0	-2.1	-9.8
Idaho	1,456	20,657	14.19	-34.1	-31.2	-37.2
Illinois	126,533	2,692,065	21.28	-9.2	-14.7	-20.0
Indiana ⁴	27,826	378,105	13.52	-19.5	-20.8	-39.6
Iowa	20,875	316,851	15.18	-15.4	-17.4	-15.7
Kansas	13,264	202,217	15.25	-5.6	-6.0	-23.7
Kentucky	* 4,700	* 42,000				
Louisiana	12,189	195,556	16.04	+8	+1.8	+39.2
Maine	7,691	156,071	20.29	-13.0	-16.7	-33.6
Maryland	7,682	156,142	20.33	-8.3	-9.5	-17.3
Massachusetts	40,921	1,008,568	24.65	-9.3	-14.6	(7)
Michigan	40,397	777,164	19.24	-13.5	-19.4	-34.3
Minnesota	26,976	553,841	20.53	-15.2	-18.2	-29.1
Mississippi	918	3,179	3.46	+2.3	+17.4	-9.1
Missouri	21,398	275,212	12.86	-7.1	-11.0	-3.1
Montana	3,313	49,572	14.96	-15.0	-17.5	-9.7
Nebraska	6,773	72,658	10.73	-15.7	-15.8	-25.6
Nevada	477	7,500	15.72	-8.3	-2.0	+2.3
New Hampshire	5,613	125,337	22.35	-6.3	-10.8	(7)
New Jersey ⁵	31,589	687,714	21.77	-11.6	-16.5	-39.9
New Mexico ⁶	1,795	13,754	7.66	+1.2	-2.0	(7)
New York	* 212,594	7,582,527	35.67	-7.4	-6.3	-14.1
North Carolina	4,601	32,286	7.02	-3.2	-4	(7)
North Dakota	2,862	37,619	13.14	-21.7	-22.9	-24.2
Ohio	55,545	922,198	16.60	-15.3	-19.2	-36.8
Oklahoma	¹⁰ 10,618	37,537	(10)	(10)	-15.0	-38.5
Oregon	7,222	118,312	16.38	-8.5	-7.6	-20.5
Pennsylvania	134,730	2,964,507	22.00	-8.2	-8.4	-47.6
Rhode Island ¹¹	3,885	144,388	37.17	-13.3	-3.9	-47.7
South Carolina	2,173	17,848	8.21	-1	+3	-7.3
South Dakota	4,010	50,076	12.49	-15.4	-24.1	-7.0
Tennessee	* 2,700	* 15,000				
Texas	10,363	85,534	8.25	+7	-2.5	-15.2
Utah	5,269	150,036	28.48	-3.1	+3.0	+25.7
Vermont	1,828	31,267	17.10	-12.4	-10.7	-23.1
Virginia	5,648	54,664	9.68	-5.0	-5.3	-17.8
Washington	10,390	169,620	16.23	-18.1	-14.1	-7.3
West Virginia	15,034	126,659	8.42	-14.9	+5	-8.3
Wisconsin	28,454	535,319	18.81	-18.3	-23.3	-44.2
Wyoming	1,103	16,610	15.06	-26.0	-28.4	-7.8

¹ For definitions of terms see pp. 14-16.

² Partly estimated. Does not represent sum of State figures because totals are estimated to exclude all cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only, and total payments for these services.

³ Excludes Kentucky and Tennessee, for which figures are estimated; Colorado, Indiana, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, for which data include medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial; and Oklahoma (see footnote 10).

⁴ Comparison for 38 States. In addition to States mentioned in footnote 3, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, and North Carolina are also excluded because comparable data are not available.

⁵ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁶ Estimated.

⁷ Comparable data not available.

⁸ State program only; does not include program administered by local officials.

⁹ Includes cases receiving medical care only; number believed by State agency to be insignificant.

¹⁰ Includes 4,469 cases aided under program administered by State board of public welfare and 6,149 cases aided by county commissioners; duplication in cases aided believed to be large; average per case and percentage change in number of cases cannot be computed.

¹¹ State unemployment relief program only. Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care and/or hospitalization only and total payments for these services. It is estimated that, in addition, 2,500 cases received \$42,000 from local relief officials.

Statistics by States, April 1941

Total expenditures less than in March in 40 States.—In April 1941, total payments to recipients of public assistance and earnings under the several Federal work programs in the continental United States were less than in March in all but

9 States (table 9). Decreases occurred in earnings of persons employed on WPA projects in 38 States. Earnings of CCC enrollees declined in 42 States, and obligations incurred for general relief were less in 41 States. Earnings

Table 9.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Assistance and earnings in the continental United States by State, April 1941¹

[In thousands]

State	Total	Assistance to recipients					Earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs					Earnings on regular Federal construction projects
		Special types of public assistance			General relief	Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration	Civilian Conservation Corps	National Youth Administration		Work Projects Administration	Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds	
		Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind				Student work program	Out-of-school work program			
Total	\$209,564	\$43,838	\$12,863	\$1,883	\$26,272	\$1,607	\$15,073	\$3,352	\$8,405	\$93,689	\$2,583	\$115,017
Alabama	3,159	185	81	6	21	177	655	72	222	1,727	12	1,231
Arizona	1,046	244	80	11	49	68	165	17	37	373	2	332
Arkansas	2,783	200	87	10	25	31	706	45	145	1,534	199	199
California	15,582	5,844	756	351	2,262	198	398	210	420	4,929	214	9,989
Colorado	3,030	1,131	195	17	189	18	160	38	69	1,164	48	291
Connecticut	1,677	483	67	6	299	(¹)	39	26	81	685	1	1,068
Delaware	277	28	21	-----	25	(¹)	15	5	19	165	-----	204
District of Columbia	1,106	89	36	7	55	-----	40	19	29	690	140	2,438
Florida	2,890	488	95	34	59	15	240	42	97	1,748	71	1,908
Georgia	3,167	400	107	16	39	99	501	79	253	1,667	5	1,880
Idaho	962	209	91	6	30	15	51	19	37	501	3	103
Illinois	15,151	3,307	171	\$30	3,155	18	590	185	467	6,748	281	3,628
Indiana	5,092	1,232	496	49	\$475	7	253	94	213	2,253	19	7,026
Iowa	3,212	1,180	68	36	384	3	134	64	146	1,196	-----	602
Kansas	2,736	569	198	30	215	27	177	65	117	1,335	2	1,377
Kentucky	3,059	497	\$16	-----	\$45	60	512	59	180	1,679	11	1,363
Louisiana	3,377	477	422	21	192	44	416	65	139	1,603	-----	3,906
Maine	1,195	266	62	25	187	5	87	18	103	443	-----	916
Maryland	1,666	323	214	15	173	2	82	34	122	674	29	2,921
Massachusetts	9,573	2,532	743	28	1,182	1	234	95	282	4,482	25	4,784
Michigan	7,611	1,404	853	29	965	17	377	117	295	3,544	11	606
Minnesota	5,446	1,337	327	26	677	37	347	68	201	2,428	3	127
Mississippi	2,475	228	4	9	3	112	516	54	133	1,417	1	1,553
Missouri	6,862	1,997	403	\$85	309	52	578	80	248	3,012	89	5,492
Montana	1,195	247	77	5	60	20	94	21	44	623	2	211
Nebraska	2,303	489	160	15	86	85	148	44	85	1,144	48	211
Nevada	186	62	3	1	8	1	19	3	5	84	1	218
New Hampshire	686	149	28	7	141	1	27	12	22	300	-----	1,461
New Jersey	5,435	663	346	18	\$823	1	213	72	263	2,966	70	5,522
New Mexico	1,118	85	55	4	\$14	3	191	17	32	645	72	190
New York	23,699	2,974	1,587	72	8,089	6	679	324	850	8,727	390	4,385
North Carolina	3,187	378	166	28	32	56	475	100	203	1,743	4	4,680
North Dakota	1,116	156	78	5	49	21	144	26	54	583	(¹)	38
Ohio	11,849	3,168	463	81	1,142	16	581	156	421	5,419	402	3,013
Oklahoma	4,287	1,358	287	34	44	26	573	91	178	1,691	3	589
Oregon	1,620	436	83	11	128	9	88	33	64	750	19	1,105
Pennsylvania	17,642	2,271	2,360	408	3,237	9	1,126	218	500	7,485	32	5,932
Rhode Island	949	140	59	2	\$150	(¹)	30	15	41	504	8	2,894
South Carolina	2,790	129	64	8	18	92	303	56	156	1,626	340	4,021
South Dakota	1,286	286	36	5	66	59	143	34	50	606	(¹)	73
Tennessee	3,098	407	267	18	\$16	13	619	82	201	1,453	23	5,836
Texas	7,667	1,838	1	-----	88	97	906	173	493	3,919	82	8,263
Utah	1,481	374	166	5	146	12	42	27	50	639	20	215
Vermont	400	98	20	3	35	1	15	9	17	201	-----	20
Virginia	2,075	199	85	13	58	15	433	76	194	999	3	6,525
Washington	3,969	1,702	165	33	197	12	137	47	126	1,462	88	4,498
West Virginia	2,820	271	218	15	126	9	388	44	104	1,641	2	641
Wisconsin	5,418	1,224	482	47	698	29	308	86	179	2,363	3	165
Wyoming	351	84	25	4	23	6	28	7	19	183	3	303

¹ See footnotes to table 1. Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and local funds without Federal participation.

² Partly estimated; does not represent total of State figures, because total payments for medical care, hospitalization, and burial are excluded.

³ Includes total payments for medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial.

⁴ Less than \$500.

⁵ Estimated.

⁶ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁷ State unemployment relief program only; includes total payments for medical care and hospitalization. In addition, \$46,000 estimated as expended by local officials.

under the out-of-school work program of the NYA were smaller in 32 States, but earnings under the student work program increased in 37 States.

Subsistence payments by the FSA increased in 27 States, and earnings of employees on other Federal agency projects financed from Federal

funds were greater in 25 States. Increases in the amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients of old-age assistance were reported by 37 States; to families and children receiving aid to dependent children, by 32 States; and to recipients of aid to the blind, by 30 States.

Table 10.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Recipients of assistance and persons employed in the continental United States, by State, April 1941¹

State	Recipients of assistance					Persons employed under Federal work programs							Persons employed on regular Federal construction projects
	Special types of public assistance				Cases receiving general relief	Cases for which subsistence payments were certified by the Farm Security Administration	Civilian Conservation Corps	National Youth Administration		Work Projects Administration	Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds		
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind				Student work program	Out-of-school work program				
		Families	Children										
Total.....	2,124,793	391,031	941,701	73,752	1,153,000	49,900	227,510	478,108	418,303	1,574,621	18,931	767,203	
Alabama.....	20,248	5,904	17,005	621	2,382	2,290	9,892	12,627	12,273	35,087	86	10,673	
Arizona.....	8,710	2,455	6,475	397	3,106	4,568	2,497	2,135	2,082	5,361	21	2,345	
Arkansas.....	25,803	6,409	16,264	1,132	4,393	924	10,652	8,013	9,104	32,947		2,124	
California.....	154,527	15,801	37,819	7,295	78,057	7,795	6,001	23,288	19,077	67,769	1,403	62,988	
Colorado.....	42,209	6,439	15,789	604	14,419	683	2,415	5,384	3,324	18,566	277	2,392	
Connecticut.....	17,545	1,324	5,077	223	11,131	1	587	3,280	3,861	9,801	15	6,836	
Delaware.....	2,439	615	1,705		1,179	9	220	619	1,073	2,311		1,973	
District of Columbia.....	3,485	961	2,919	230	2,240		600	1,665	1,636	8,852	891	13,517	
Florida.....	37,803	4,329	10,774	2,499	8,409	265	3,630	6,002	5,824	28,826	617	14,887	
Georgia.....	48,104	4,849	12,114	1,496	8,903	1,842	7,566	13,288	13,948	34,817	101	17,321	
Idaho.....	9,241	3,029	7,589	279	2,208	568	768	2,841	1,609	8,464	33	947	
Illinois.....	145,159	7,453	16,637	7,606	139,339	756	8,912	26,640	23,020	109,400	1,911	18,760	
Indiana.....	67,024	17,256	35,404	2,391	34,578	394	3,819	12,759	10,828	39,608	183	35,463	
Iowa.....	56,670	5,485	7,884	1,519	24,679	145	2,026	8,638	8,048	21,554		4,370	
Kansas.....	28,404	6,608	15,590	1,413	14,052	1,488	2,673	9,525	5,911	23,554	13	11,000	
Kentucky.....	55,658	4,580	11,240		5,400	611	7,730	9,612	8,836	33,280	106	10,917	
Louisiana.....	35,206	15,662	39,748	1,211	12,092	1,129	6,280	8,678	7,356	29,670		28,942	
Maine.....	12,756	1,560	3,936	1,082	8,842	133	1,317	2,398	3,849	7,046		7,951	
Maryland.....	18,058	6,909	18,513	677	8,374	90	1,234	4,287	6,901	9,742	310	21,510	
Massachusetts.....	87,174	12,815	31,635	1,176	45,135	14	3,533	13,156	13,863	65,281	211	27,285	
Michigan.....	82,673	21,045	49,949	1,206	46,685	470	5,685	16,083	12,727	57,036	134	4,514	
Minnesota.....	62,909	9,449	22,390	970	31,805	1,360	5,251	10,091	10,166	41,339	33	1,426	
Mississippi.....	26,211	174	491	1,014	28,697	2,770	7,790	8,864	7,368	31,555	13	17,131	
Missouri.....	111,692	13,563	31,486	5,160	23,029	2,210	8,720	13,712	13,841	53,290	597	28,885	
Montana.....	12,370	2,619	6,377	245	3,869	841	1,422	3,140	2,264	9,707	17	1,678	
Nebraska.....	28,782	5,808	12,978	706	8,030	4,221	2,253	6,642	4,387	22,268	427	2,187	
Nevada.....	2,313	118	267	18	520	19	285	328	290	1,460	16	1,497	
New Hampshire.....	6,862	497	1,467	321	5,962	31	404	1,343	1,087	5,175		8,322	
New Jersey.....	31,150	10,965	24,881	757	35,737	29	3,208	10,589	12,173	44,204	472	33,264	
New Mexico.....	4,887	2,082	5,929	220	1,774	100	2,887	2,233	1,538	10,750	490	1,677	
New York.....	121,364	33,823	66,519	2,849	229,603	207	10,252	43,480	35,520	118,413	2,413	26,834	
North Carolina.....	37,206	9,831	23,672	1,896	4,754	695	7,169	13,180	11,198	36,002	103	49,976	
North Dakota.....	9,115	2,483	6,862	230	3,653	955	2,168	4,611	2,737	12,217	3	376	
Ohio.....	136,490	11,699	31,544	4,085	65,564	589	8,774	21,672	21,436	88,584	2,874	19,155	
Oklahoma.....	75,701	19,377	44,329	2,160	10,757	952	8,645	14,801	8,031	36,815	31	5,050	
Oregon.....	20,379	2,025	4,777	452	7,895	362	1,323	4,253	3,298	10,606	224	8,343	
Pennsylvania.....	102,557	63,982	160,244	15,507	146,726	356	16,999	31,565	22,526	115,109	395	35,514	
Rhode Island.....	6,930	1,291	3,710	82	4,480	3	458	1,902	2,146	7,719	40	17,172	
South Carolina.....	17,166	3,606	10,286	766	2,175	1,568	4,567	9,374	9,143	28,320	2,369	28,265	
South Dakota.....	14,920	1,339	3,179	273	4,738	3,644	2,164	6,284	2,484	12,071	1	859	
Tennessee.....	40,167	14,379	36,097	1,640	2,900	217	9,341	12,949	12,516	31,338	232	33,825	
Texas.....	128,113	89	4,250		10,290	2,171	15,035	23,363	25,690	84,021	717	57,615	
Utah.....	14,105	3,961	10,274	182	5,438	381	638	3,859	2,622	9,733	182	1,867	
Vermont.....	5,863	618	1,702	150	2,086	24	233	1,239	764	3,491		280	
Virginia.....	19,947	4,247	12,643	1,035	5,946	220	6,539	10,142	10,572	20,229	205	42,678	
Washington.....	52,696	5,118	12,136	1,044	12,682	228	2,072	6,414	5,976	20,705	673	27,708	
West Virginia.....	18,766	9,082	24,398	849	17,674	133	5,851	7,290	4,285	30,148	43	4,623	
Wisconsin.....	53,818	12,732	29,023	1,967	34,839	1,186	4,647	13,036	8,064	37,949	25	2,034	
Wyoming.....	3,518	752	1,894	147	1,491	283	418	834	1,031	2,491	25	2,238	

¹ See footnotes to table 2. Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and local funds without Federal participation.

² Partly estimated; does not represent total of State figures, because data are estimated to exclude all cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only.

³ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only.

⁴ Estimated.

⁵ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁶ Includes cases receiving medical care only; number believed by State agency to be insignificant.

⁷ Represents 5,213 cases aided under program administered by State board of public welfare, and 5,544 cases aided by county commissioners; amount of duplication believed to be large.

⁸ State unemployment relief program only; includes an unknown number of cases receiving medical care and/or hospitalization only. In addition, 2,600 cases estimated to have been aided by local officials.

Statistics for Urban Areas, April 1941

Total expenditures decreased from previous month and were considerably less than a year ago.—In April 1941, total expenditures for public and private aid in 116 urban areas in the United States amounted to \$80.2 million, a decrease of 4.1 percent from the March total and of 15.4 percent from expenditures for April 1940 (tables 11 and 12). Of the total expended, \$36.8 million or 45.9 percent represented earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA; \$23.3 million or 29.1 percent, payments to recipients of the special types of public assistance; and \$19.2 million or 24.0 percent, general relief from public funds. Private assistance amounted to \$828,000, about 1 percent of total payments.

The largest percentage decrease from March—7.4 percent—occurred in payments for general relief from public funds. Earnings under projects

Table 11.—Public and private assistance and earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration in 116 urban areas, April 1941

(Corrected to June 20, 1941)

Type of funds	Amount ¹	Percentage change from—		Percentage distribution		
		March 1941	April 1940	April 1941	March 1941	April 1940
Total.....	\$80,175,671	-4.1	-15.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public.....	79,348,094	-4.0	-15.5	99.0	99.0	99.1
Special types of public assistance ²	23,349,584	+1.2	+14.2	29.1	27.7	21.7
Old-age assistance.....	16,390,518	+1.3	+12.8	20.4	19.4	15.4
Aid to dependent children ³	6,163,052	+1.1	+19.5	7.7	7.3	5.5
Aid to the blind ⁴	796,014	+.2	+4.7	1.0	1.0	.8
General relief ⁵	19,204,193	-7.4	-23.5	24.0	24.8	26.5
WPA earnings ⁶	36,794,317	-5.4	-23.8	45.9	46.5	50.9
Private ⁷	827,577	-4.7	-8.8	1.0	1.0	.9

¹ Excludes cost of administration, of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work programs, and of transient care. Data for assistance programs include obligations incurred for burials, in addition to obligations incurred for money payments, assistance in kind, medical care, and hospitalization.

² Includes data for areas in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and for areas in States not participating under the Social Security Act.

³ Includes direct and work relief and statutory aid to veterans administered on basis of need.

⁴ Includes \$5,316 administered by private agencies.

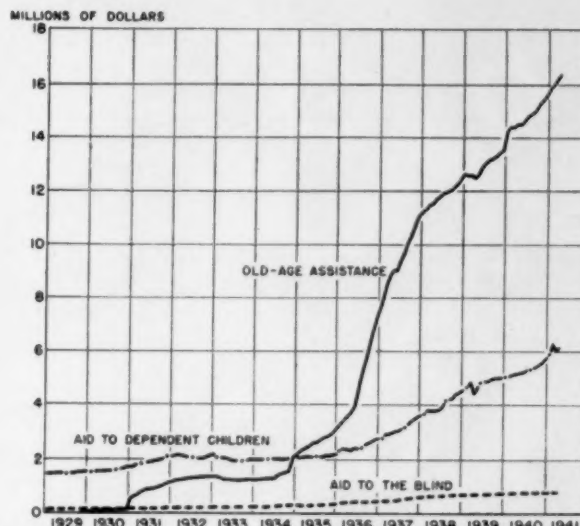
⁵ Data from the WPA, Division of Statistics; represent earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA within these areas and cover all pay-roll periods ended during month. Data are not available for these areas for earnings of persons employed on projects other than those operated by the WPA.

⁶ Includes direct and work relief and aid to veterans.

⁷ Includes \$1,587 administered by public agencies. Includes estimate of \$125,593 of which \$122,280 represents expenditures of agencies for which monthly reports are not available.

⁸ Based on data from agencies reporting monthly.

Chart 3.—Payments to recipients of the special types of public assistance in 116 urban areas, January 1929–April 1941



operated by the WPA decreased 5.4 percent, and the comparatively small amount expended for assistance from private funds was 4.7 percent less than in March. Payments for old-age assistance increased 1.3 percent; for aid to dependent children, 1.1 percent; and for aid to the blind, 0.2 percent.

The largest decrease from the previous April—23.8 percent—was in earnings on projects operated by the WPA. A decrease of 23.5 percent was reported in obligations incurred for general relief from public funds. Assistance payments from private funds also were less than in the previous year. Total payments for the special types of public assistance, on the other hand, were 14.2 percent larger than in April 1940. Monthly assistance payments for old-age assistance increased 12.8 percent; for aid to dependent children, 19.5 percent; and for aid to the blind, 4.7 percent.

The change from March in aggregate expenditures for all areas combined reflects decreases in 80 and increases in 36 of the 116 urban areas. In 33 areas, decreases were 10 percent or more. Increases of 10 percent or more were reported for 10 areas.

Table 12.—Public and private assistance and earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration, by urban area, April 1941

(Corrected to June 20, 1941)

State and urban area	Area included	Total ¹	Public funds						Private funds ²	Percentage change in total from—	
			Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children ³	Aid to the blind ⁴	General relief ⁵	WPA earnings ⁶		March 1941	April 1940
Alabama:											
Birmingham	County	\$329,231	\$328,556	\$22,631	\$22,663	\$884	\$7,152	\$275,226	\$675	-2.7	-33.9
Mobile	do.	131,620	131,042	7,111	2,000	121	943	120,777	578	-29.1	+13.0
California:											
Los Angeles	do.	5,405,233	5,377,747	2,396,998	265,329	165,531	982,529	1,567,360	27,486	-1.9	-9.4
Oakland	do.	1,097,645	1,094,766	329,551	49,368	24,793	117,785	573,260	2,879	+5.1	-17.3
Sacramento	do.	306,004	305,179	142,657	21,646	7,512	25,300	109,064	1,825	+4	-2.5
San Diego	do.	560,055	558,727	303,866	30,113	13,549	54,164	187,035	1,328	-3.4	-18.3
San Francisco	do.	1,329,694	1,310,802	441,069	57,463	26,532	194,835	590,908	18,892	-2	-20.3
Colorado: Denver	do.	716,666	713,797	310,480	63,763	4,435	69,198	265,921	2,869	-1.0	-11.5
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	City	122,484	120,204	37,087	6,550	937	*28,614	47,016	*2,280	-13.8	-36.8
Hartford	do.	238,972	228,674	57,375	6,478	930	*79,850	84,041	10,208	+2.3	-19.2
New Britain	do.	40,325	40,034	13,361	1,794	96	*3,869	20,914	291	-2.2	-41.6
New Haven	do.	179,493	176,089	56,743	6,906	1,144	*47,599	63,697	3,404	-10.6	-34.7
Delaware: Wilmington	County	187,657	185,422	17,639	12,862		22,572	132,049	*2,235	+16.9	+4.9
Dist. of Col.: Washington	City	788,111	772,533	89,974	36,215	6,778	55,527	584,039	16,878	+4.2	+4.0
Florida:											
Jacksonville	County	320,599	319,834	48,438	9,760	3,194	6,483	251,959	765	-11.1	+20.1
Miami	do.	134,918	125,669	39,574	11,548	2,737	6,523	65,287	9,249	-8.0	+24.3
Georgia: Atlanta	do ⁷	520,701	512,960	45,117	23,298	2,923	21,957	419,665	7,741	+8.5	-6.6
Illinois:											
Chicago	do.	6,681,756	6,605,336	1,328,103	81,362	68,293	2,218,147	2,909,431	76,420	-6.1	-24.9
Springfield	do.	249,203	247,206	60,834	2,665	2,162	49,812	131,733	1,997	-22.9	-18.1
Indiana:											
Evansville	do.	239,527	238,810	44,649	23,490	1,774	44,222	124,675	717	-25.0	-7.8
Fort Wayne	do.	171,571	169,988	46,384	20,999	1,479	17,719	83,407	1,583	-5.2	-27.3
Indianapolis	do.	616,648	610,198	144,590	70,599	7,061	60,203	327,745	6,450	+1.3	-20.1
South Bend	do.	180,181	179,790	40,916	20,609	1,068	27,081	90,116	391	-8.5	-29.3
Terre Haute	do.	239,016	237,831	60,668	24,535	2,238	19,934	130,456	1,185	-5.4	-20.2
Iowa:											
Des Moines	do.	549,413	548,523	99,391	3,631	5,937	*79,845	359,719	890	+21.6	+6.3
Sioux City	do.	183,132	182,485	49,170	5,765	1,914	*66,814	88,822	647	-8.3	-13.9
Kansas:											
Kansas City	do.	235,617	235,495	37,502	16,649	2,440	22,142	156,762	122	-7.9	-16.5
Topeka	do.	122,770	121,726	20,389	7,757	1,314	10,456	81,810	1,044	-9.7	-9.6
Wichita	do.	238,189	237,592	46,450	20,124	2,200	61,022	107,796	597	-10.1	+3.4
Kentucky: Louisville	do.	252,348	247,364	41,887	15,473		26,545	163,459	4,984	-8.3	-13.6
Louisiana:											
New Orleans	Parish	1,051,780	1,041,716	88,674	132,464	7,176	59,179	754,223	10,064	+5.2	+5.8
Shreveport	do.	85,011	84,879	25,733	23,082	890	13,464	21,710	132	+7.9	+39.8
Maine: Portland	City	109,269	106,227	18,610	4,585	1,183	*14,109	69,740	1,042	-16.3	+10.2
Maryland: Baltimore	do.	611,034	606,613	161,779	120,564	9,368	143,521	165,381	10,421	-3.9	-23.9
Massachusetts:											
Boston	do.	2,275,433	2,201,784	474,565	270,095	8,394	357,373	1,091,357	73,649	-2.4	-11.1
Brockton	do.	170,629	168,183	61,235	8,369	318	28,783	69,478	2,446	-26.3	-35.8
Cambridge	do.	226,257	222,734	51,067	26,941	931	71,325	72,470	3,523	-11.6	-20.0
Fall River	do.	230,474	230,311	59,422	12,934	828	56,550	100,577	163	-26.0	-20.2
Lawrence	do.	146,418	145,706	46,885	5,666	586	28,619	63,950	712	-3.1	-19.3
Lowell	do.	245,446	243,814	71,734	16,753	971	49,873	104,483	1,632	-7.7	-23.4
Lynn	do.	292,320	289,054	75,893	11,322	925	46,857	154,057	*3,266	+11.1	-15.0
Malden	do.	115,885	115,852	34,947	7,292	392	29,425	43,796	33	-8.9	-13.2
New Bedford	do.	228,585	227,272	81,425	12,794	1,173	33,581	98,299	1,313	-18.3	-20.8
Newton	do.	75,188	73,351	22,181	10,395	165	16,830	23,780	1,837	-7.1	-15.6
Springfield	do.	281,351	279,670	90,161	23,546	1,018	62,092	102,853	1,681	-8.4	-25.1
Worcester	do.	400,144	396,471	104,929	30,120	700	101,064	159,658	3,673	+14.4	-10.0
Michigan:											
Detroit	County	2,905,817	2,890,390	279,901	401,940	6,580	766,267	1,435,702	*15,427	+1.6	-12.4
Flint	do.	266,063	265,738	56,156	28,505	694	33,353	147,030	325	-7.4	-8.3
Grand Rapids	do.	420,760	420,316	110,954	31,620	2,263	47,808	227,671	444	+5.4	-23.9
Pontiac	do.	180,719	180,565	53,113	26,807	1,490	*22,942	76,243	124	-9.4	-21.9
Saginaw	do.	126,006	125,730	30,470	17,952	792	21,281	55,235	276	-10.0	-26.3
Minnesota:											
Duluth	do.	552,741	547,854	98,769	38,116	2,684	132,355	275,630	5,187	-9.0	-22.1
Minneapolis	do.	1,243,269	1,235,608	285,291	56,813	6,173	243,994	643,337	7,661	+1.2	-6.2
St. Paul	do.	610,732	605,895	110,238	29,610	3,537	172,516	289,994	4,837	-15.4	-9.2
Missouri:											
Kansas City	do.	625,630	615,920	213,735	28,807	*10,039	91,919	271,420	9,710	-12.2	-25.6
St. Louis	City and county	1,369,178	1,352,133	301,838	96,063	*17,068	121,937	815,177	17,045	-2.2	-10.7
Nebraska: Omaha	County	458,259	449,268	81,681	36,598	2,834	14,405	313,480	8,961	-12.4	-15.8
New Jersey:											
Jersey City	City	211,523	211,055	29,082	26,609	1,036	66,671	87,657	*468	-6.8	-32.4
Newark	do.	772,983	768,373	69,228	69,262	2,839	279,100	347,944	4,610	-3.7	-23.9
Trenton	do.	120,963	119,574	17,961	14,135	863	22,315	64,300	1,389	-18.1	-37.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12.—Public and private assistance and earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration, by urban area, April 1941—Continued

[Corrected to June 30, 1941]

State and urban area	Area included	Total ¹	Public funds						Private funds ²	Percentage change in total from—	
			Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children ³	Aid to the blind ⁴	General relief ⁵	WPA earnings ⁶		March 1941	April 1940
New York:											
Albany	County	\$215,799	\$213,973	\$31,400	\$9,151	\$1,104	\$50,182	\$122,136	\$1,826	-10.0	(⁷)
Buffalo	do	967,557	954,856	118,703	60,237	3,421	495,742	276,753	12,701	-7.7	-36.5
New Rochelle	City	80,825	80,438	13,574	8,374	0	48,248	10,242	387	-5.9	-18.8
New York	do	15,575,546	15,362,550	1,600,309	1,086,583	44,859	5,944,173	0,086,626	* 212,906	-4.2	-7.8
Niagara Falls	do	61,515	60,742	9,328	8,276	95	36,631	6,412	* 773	-15.8	-42.4
Rochester	do	544,729	541,976	129,112	34,596	2,278	275,777	100,213	2,753	-11.9	-17.1
Syracuse	County	373,653	369,672	74,951	21,274	1,362	175,903	98,182	3,981	-15.7	-27.6
Utica	City	134,617	132,408	31,597	11,819	399	45,143	43,450	2,209	+2.1	-20.5
Yonkers	do	197,855	196,478	21,105	17,786	565	90,211	66,811	1,377	-7.1	-19.3
North Carolina:											
Asheville	County	111,284	111,284	14,400	7,327	698	1,833	87,026	-----	+21.6	-15.2
Charlotte	do	99,273	98,937	18,004	8,198	1,263	4,406	67,066	335	-6.5	-10.9
Greensboro	do	82,654	82,594	17,928	9,521	1,182	407	53,556	60	-4.3	-18.5
Winston-Salem	do	111,267	110,601	15,098	7,618	821	10,262	70,802	695	-5.1	-18.8
Ohio:											
Akron	do	534,831	531,952	95,974	14,291	2,023	60,346	359,318	2,879	-13.7	-43.4
Canton	do	303,129	302,881	102,658	14,520	1,960	23,613	160,130	248	+15.0	-23.8
Cincinnati	do	921,622	906,927	237,663	40,751	5,209	209,816	413,488	14,695	-4.7	-14.5
Cleveland	do	1,979,879	1,938,101	263,466	107,861	9,120	487,687	1,069,967	41,778	-10.9	-35.8
Columbus	do	716,074	713,978	200,799	24,128	7,302	109,683	372,066	2,096	+4.7	-8.6
Dayton	do	457,279	455,911	149,380	16,538	2,558	51,912	235,523	1,368	+7.6	-13.8
Springfield	do	119,066	118,304	54,835	5,637	1,255	5,098	50,879	762	-2.1	-30.2
Toledo	do	659,824	658,674	154,960	19,278	4,791	77,635	402,110	1,150	-7.8	-23.0
Youngstown	do	292,492	292,030	61,009	16,626	4,044	33,747	176,604	462	+2.0	-29.0
Oklahoma: Tulsa	do	231,297	224,168	91,779	21,863	2,832	* 4,609	102,995	7,129	-3.0	+5.8
Oregon: Portland	do	563,831	562,356	173,300	25,563	4,798	* 78,650	280,225	* 1,295	+3.9	-5.2
Pennsylvania:											
Allentown	do	136,670	136,182	26,650	16,613	6,322	13,720	72,877	488	-1.8	-26.1
Altoona	do	235,069	234,985	33,736	36,003	6,950	33,228	125,068	84	-26.4	-34.9
Bethlehem	do	163,954	163,142	26,532	16,873	5,683	18,752	95,302	812	+3.3	-22.3
Chester	do	178,293	176,606	33,886	26,383	8,255	14,880	93,202	1,687	+3.3	-21.0
Erie	do	212,386	212,231	53,005	33,667	7,974	25,562	91,423	* 155	-7.2	-28.3
Johnstown	do	276,813	276,435	36,834	40,270	7,854	41,417	144,060	378	-20.2	-36.2
Philadelphia	do	3,565,455	3,529,143	545,168	727,820	76,840	1,016,525	1,162,790	* 36,312	+2.3	-14.6
Pittsburgh	do	2,462,454	2,444,282	326,543	359,430	39,692	675,275	1,043,342	18,172	-13.4	-17.3
Reading	do	317,278	316,068	48,537	31,208	9,785	44,835	181,703	* 1,210	+6.6	-13.8
Scranton	do	783,107	779,953	79,624	110,089	13,444	295,833	280,963	* 3,164	+4.2	-7.5
Wilkes-Barre	do	960,559	959,061	90,028	157,716	17,609	287,309	406,399	1,498	+3.0	-10.0
Rhode Island: Providence	City	357,888	352,594	63,491	22,972	758	105,393	159,960	* 5,294	-9.4	-25.8
South Carolina: Charleston	County	193,917	193,388	9,646	5,576	728	2,607	174,831	* 829	+15.8	+18.2
Tennessee:											
Knoxville	do	175,164	175,164	18,028	20,985	810	2,246	133,095	-----	+29.9	-7.8
Memphis	do	214,049	210,505	51,224	25,474	3,192	662	129,953	3,544	-8.0	-37.7
Nashville	do	213,705	212,293	41,908	27,719	2,681	2,590	137,395	1,412	-5.4	-16.2
Texas:											
Dallas	do	378,608	372,980	127,456	686	-----	13,466	231,372	5,628	-22.9	+7.5
El Paso	do	77,627	77,223	11,267	-----	-----	213	65,743	404	-23.9	-18.7
Fort Worth	do	313,785	312,574	87,306	-----	-----	8,275	217,293	911	-2.7	-9.6
Houston	do	345,734	342,289	99,522	-----	-----	22,079	220,688	3,445	+4.9	+9.3
San Antonio	do	348,855	344,082	92,631	-----	-----	-----	251,451	4,773	+7.7	+10.9
Utah: Salt Lake City	do	544,603	542,589	134,500	71,211	1,656	92,287	242,935	* 2,014	+6.1	+30.5
Virginia:											
Norfolk	City	117,216	116,430	10,319	6,487	855	2,346	96,423	786	+20.7	-6.0
Richmond	do	155,722	149,824	15,394	9,463	1,177	14,449	109,341	* 5,898	-20.1	-10.0
Roanoke	do	27,326	27,326	5,330	4,142	467	2,055	15,332	-----	-17.7	+12.7
Washington:											
Seattle	County	868,880	864,485	488,742	41,323	8,628	92,108	233,684	* 4,395	-5.4	+6.7
Tacoma	do	364,621	364,621	181,018	17,034	2,718	27,960	135,801	-----	+6.9	-13.7
West Virginia: Huntington	do	191,623	190,946	12,880	7,154	1,009	7,673	162,530	677	+23.4	+47.6
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	do	123,827	123,787	30,605	17,329	1,282	24,646	49,925	40	-12.2	-36.2
Madison	do	223,490	223,102	63,289	28,868	1,203	25,189	104,553	368	-6.2	-16.6
Milwaukee	do	1,416,382	1,404,797	233,118	116,227	9,598	361,927	663,927	11,585	-9.5	-27.3
Racine	do	114,067	113,541	32,208	18,931	980	17,732	43,681	526	-10.3	-33.5

¹ Excludes cost of administration, of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work programs, and of transient care. Data for assistance programs include obligations incurred for burials, in addition to obligations incurred for money payments, assistance in kind, medical care, and hospitalization.

² Includes data for areas in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and for areas in States not participating under the Social Security Act.

³ Includes direct and work relief and statutory aid to veterans administered on basis of need.

⁴ Data from the WPA, Division of Statistics; represent earnings of persons

employed on projects operated by the WPA within these areas and cover all pay-roll periods ended during month. Data are not available for these areas for earnings of persons employed on projects other than those operated by the WPA.

⁵ Includes direct and work relief and aid to veterans.

⁶ Includes estimate.

⁷ Includes Fulton and DeKalb Counties.

⁸ Estimated.

⁹ Not computed, because comparable data are not available.

¹⁰ Incomplete, since figures are not obtainable for 1 relief program.

¹¹ Data for city of Richmond and for Chesterfield and Henrico Counties.

Terms Used in Statistics in Social Security Board Publications on Public Assistance and Federal Work Programs

Program

Public Assistance Programs

Those programs financed from Federal, State, and/or local funds which provide financial assistance, commodities, and incident services to families or persons in need in their own homes. They include the following programs:

Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind.—Data for January 1933–January 1936 represent programs financed from State and/or local funds only. Data for subsequent months, unless otherwise indicated, represent (1) programs financed from Federal, State, and/or local funds and administered under plans approved by the Social Security Board and (2) programs financed from State and/or local funds only and administered under State law without Federal participation. In some States, as indicated in footnotes, both types of programs are administered concurrently. In addition, the special types of public assistance include assistance to persons not eligible under the Social Security Act and amounts in excess of the maximums for which matching Federal funds may be used, provided such assistance is paid from funds earmarked for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, or aid to the blind under State statutes authorizing these types of assistance.

General relief.—Data represent programs administered by State and local governments; and for May 1933–December 1935, by State emergency relief administrations financed largely with Federal funds granted under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Data for January 1933–December 1935 include estimates of relief administered by local authorities under poor laws.

FERA, special programs.—Data represent relief extended to cases under the emergency education, student aid, rural rehabilitation, and transient programs of emergency relief administrations largely financed from FERA funds. None of these programs was in operation after March 1937.

Farm Security Administration, subsistence payments.—Data represent cash grant payments and commodities and commodity stamps purchased by the FSA from the Surplus Marketing Administration and distributed to farmers.

Exclusions.—Public assistance programs exclude:

Assistance to persons for reasons other than need, such as aid to veterans on the basis of service record, or to persons on a loan basis, such as loans to home owners and farmers;

Foster-home and day-nursery care;

Public institutional care, including congregate care in shelters, lodginghouses, and camps (with the exception of transient relief included under the special programs of the FERA);

Transportation of nonresidents (with the exception of transient relief included under the special programs of the FERA);

Federal surplus commodities;

Commodities produced on work projects.

Federal Work Programs

Those programs financed in whole or in part from Federal funds which provide employment to persons certified as in need and to other unemployed persons. They include the following programs:

Civilian Conservation Corps.—Data represent the work program administered by the CCC.

National Youth Administration.—Data represent the student and out-of-school work programs.

Work Projects Administration.—Data represent all projects financed from WPA funds, including, for July 1938 and subsequent months, projects operated by other Federal agencies.

Civil Works Program.—Data include Civil Works Administration and Civil Works Service projects. This program was in operation from November 1933 through July 1934.

Other Federal agency projects.—Data represent projects financed in whole or in part from emergency Federal funds other than those of the CWA, CCC, NYA, and WPA.

Exclusions.—Federal work programs exclude regular Federal construction projects financed in whole or in part from regular Federal funds.

Recipients and Persons Employed

Estimated Unduplicated Households Receiving Assistance and/or Earnings

Number of different households receiving assistance and/or earnings during the month under the public assistance and Federal work programs. An unduplicated total has been estimated, because some households benefit from more than one program during any given month.

Estimated Persons in Households Receiving Assistance and/or Earnings

Total number of persons in households benefiting under the public assistance and Federal work programs.

Recipients and Cases Receiving Assistance

Special types of public assistance.—Data represent the number of individuals or families whose applications have been approved formally and who are receiving assistance. The number of recipients may be less than the total number of persons benefiting from the assistance payments.

General relief and special programs of the FERA.—Data represent the number of cases (individuals, families, or multiple-family units) receiving relief; they are not a count of persons in families receiving relief. Data include nonrelief persons employed under the general relief program of the FERA, exclusive of administrative employees.

Subsistence payments by the FSA.—Data represent the number of cases receiving assistance as measured by the net number of cash payments to cases and, in addition, the number of cases receiving only commodities and/or commodity stamps purchased by the FSA from the Surplus Marketing Administration and distributed during the month. Ordinarily only one grant voucher per case is certified per month.

Persons Employed Under Federal Work Programs

Persons certified as in need and all other persons employed on projects operated under Federal work programs, exclusive of administrative employees.

Civilian Conservation Corps.—Data estimated for April 1933–April 1935; for subsequent months, data represent averages computed by the CCC from reports on the number of persons enrolled on the 10th, 20th, and last day of each month, except for the Indian Division for which averages are computed from daily reports.

National Youth Administration.—Data represent number of persons employed during the month.

Work Projects Administration.—Data represent average weekly number of persons employed during the month.

Civil Works Program.—Data represent aggregates of the maximum weekly number of persons employed in each State during the month.

Other Federal agency projects.—Data represent average weekly number of persons employed during monthly period ended on 15th calendar day of specified month.

Costs of Public Assistance and Federal Work Programs

Assistance and Earnings

Special types of public assistance and general relief.—Data represent cash assistance paid directly to the recipient or his legally appointed guardian, or, in the case of aid to dependent children, to the relative; orders issued on vendors, landlords, and utility companies for food, clothing, fuel, rent and utilities, and other services. Data include earnings of nonrelief persons employed under the general relief program of the FERA. For the period January 1933–August 1940, data include medical care to recipients in addition to other assistance. For September 1940 and subsequent months, medical care, except amounts for that purpose included in the cash grant, is excluded.

Special programs of the FERA.—Data represent direct relief and earnings.

Subsistence payments by the FSA.—Data represent net amount of cash grant payments to cases and cost to the FSA of commodities and commodity stamps purchased by the FSA and distributed during the month.

Civilian Conservation Corps.—Data estimated by the CCC by multiplying the average monthly number of pre-

sons enrolled by an average of \$70 for each month through June 1939, \$67 for July–October 1939, and \$66.25 for subsequent months. These average amounts are based on the amounts for cash allowances, for clothing, shelter, subsistence, and medical care of persons enrolled, and for certain other items.

NYA, WPA, and Civil Works Program.—Data represent earnings of persons employed and cover all pay-roll periods ended during the month.

Other Federal agency projects.—Data represent earnings of persons employed and cover all pay-roll periods ended during monthly period ended on 15th calendar day of the specified month.

Administrative Costs for the Special Types of Public Assistance and General Relief

Expenditures of State and local governments for public assistance programs, other than assistance payments. Such expenditures include the expense of determining original and continuing eligibility to receive assistance and of providing financial assistance to recipients and services incident to such assistance.

Current expenditures.—These expenditures include:

Personal services.—Data represent total salaries of employees of the agency, or portion thereof, properly chargeable to the public assistance programs specified, and fees paid ophthalmologists for medical examinations of applicants for aid to the blind.

Travel.—Data represent expenditures of employees of the agency for transportation, subsistence (or per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence), and all other items for travel reimbursable through expense vouchers, including current expenditures for operating motor vehicles used for transportation.

Communications.—Data represent expenditures for telephone service, telegraph messages (except charges reimbursable on travel expense accounts), and postage.

Supplies.—Data represent expenditures for expendable items such as stationery, printed forms, and typewriter ribbons, for minor equipment costing less than \$5 per item whether or not consumed, and for printing forms, letterheads, and other supplies.

Rental of space, heat, light, and water.

Other.—Data represent other current expenditures such as rental of equipment, minor repairs and alterations costing less than \$100, printing and binding reports, personal bonds, and insurance.

Purchase of plant and equipment.—Expenditures for purchase of nonconsumable items of equipment with purchase cost of \$5 or more, rentals paid for equipment on a rental-purchase contract, purchase of land or buildings, and extensive repairs and alterations costing \$100 or more.

Exclusions

Assistance and administrative costs of the special types of public assistance and general relief exclude:

Medical care.—Payments for September 1940 and subsequent months from the funds of the public assistance agency for the purpose of providing medical care to cases approved by the public assistance agency. Medical care includes all medical services provided by physicians,

nurses, dentists, and others on a fee or salary basis, and by clinics and out-patient departments of hospitals on a fee basis; and, in addition, medical supplies such as medicines, braces, appliances, and dentures, provided by the issuance of orders on private vendors or by direct issuance by the public assistance agency.

Hospitalization.—Payments from the funds of the public assistance agency for providing in-patient care in public or private hospitals to cases approved by the public assistance agency.

Burial.—Payments from the funds of the public assistance agency for burial of cases approved by the public assistance agency.

Work relief (excluding assistance and earnings):

State or local work-relief projects.—Expenditures from funds of the public assistance agency for (1) materials, supplies, equipment, rentals, and other expenditures for work-relief projects except payments to relief personnel working on projects; (2) wages of administrative and nonrelief project employees; and (3) wages of nonrelief persons employed on work projects under the FERA.

Sponsors' contributions to WPA projects.—Expenditures in the form of contributions from the funds of the public assistance agency to Federal WPA projects sponsored by the State and its local subdivisions.

Institutional relief.—Expenditures for aid in lodging-houses, shelters, or camps (with the exception of expenditures for transient relief included under the special programs of the FERA), county poor farms, almshouses, and homes for the aged and infirm, which are operated by the public assistance agency, and expenditures for institutional

relief paid for but not directly operated by the public assistance agency.

Foster care.—Expenditures for investigating the need for and the care of children in boarding or foster homes, including expenditures both for care of children and for finding and licensing homes for children, placement, and supervising care of children in these homes.

Other welfare expenditures:

Distribution of surplus commodities.—Expenditures for salaries of personnel of the public assistance agency engaged in distributing surplus commodities, and for supplies, trucks, and equipment used in distributing commodities.

Crippled children, services for.—Expenditures for investigating the need for and the provision of services to crippled children under the State program for this purpose administered under title V, part 2, of the Social Security Act.

Blind, service program.—Expenditures for providing social services to blind persons (other than services incidental to granting public assistance to needy blind persons), and expenditures for workshops, training schools, and other service programs operated for the blind by the agency.

All other services.—Expenditures for all other programs and activities of the public assistance agency. Assistance under the FSA and under special programs of the FERA, and earnings under Federal work programs exclude:

Administrative costs;

Cost of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of Federal work programs.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY • RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION

Operations of the Employment Security Program

Labor-Market Developments

Continued hiring of workers to fill defense contracts and to build factories, cantonments, and other defense projects increased the total volume of employment in May to new levels in some parts of the country, particularly in New England, New York, and the Great Lakes region. Sharing in the increased employment were trade, transportation, construction of retail trade establishments and homes, and other activities not directly related to national defense, although in some non-defense factories curtailments were necessary as a result of priorities of raw materials granted to defense plants.

Demand for labor was still rising in many areas, but shortages of equipment and raw materials, especially metals, retarded hiring in manufacturing industries. Scarcity of metals for factories in certain Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes States not only slowed production and deterred employment increases but also caused temporary lay-offs.

The predominant demand for workers continued to come from construction, with an increasingly marked shift from military to industrial building. Many of the new airplane plants, shipyards, machine-tool factories, and other defense production units begun during the fall and winter were completed or nearing completion, but a substantial volume of new work was still being undertaken. Many Government housing projects for defense workers are under construction, and private residential construction has also been stimulated throughout the country. In the Southeast, following a brief slackening in labor demand, calls for workers increased again as a result of expanding construction activity. Local shortages of building workers were reported by employment offices in most regions, but in general the supply was adequate.

Persistent shortages of skilled aircraft, shipbuilding, and metal workers continued in many localities, despite increased emphasis on vocational training, upgrading, and relaxation of employers' restrictive hiring specifications. Public employ-

ment offices recruited skilled workers and trainees from both public and private aircraft schools by clearance over wide areas, but the number of workers located was not large enough to alleviate stringencies materially. With new factories and shipyards nearing completion, there was little possibility of obtaining key workers by hiring at the gate or by advertising.

The difficulty of obtaining workers—in some cases even semiskilled and unskilled—for defense production intensified competition between firms located in different areas. This competition disrupted the work of some small factories and machine shops. While some of the labor turnover was the result of advertising or poaching, most of it was voluntary and resulted entirely from the higher wages paid for defense work.

Because much of the worker migration was from rural to urban areas, one of its most serious consequences was the extensive shortage of farm labor, which threatened harvests in many sections of the country. Agricultural wages have increased in many States but not enough to draw former farm workers from construction or factory jobs, or to induce unemployed city workers to accept farm jobs. The seriousness of a farm labor shortage in the Southwest may be increased by a record wheat harvest. In the Middle Atlantic States, where many crops were affected by drought, acute stringencies are expected to develop late in the summer.

Almost as general as the farm labor stringencies were stringencies of workers in nondefense manufacturing, retail trade, and domestic and personal service. Workers in these fields have been quitting their jobs to accept higher-paid employment in factories with defense contracts, and unemployed workers who might be available for replacement are holding out for higher wages or waiting for defense jobs.

To augment the supply of workers available, public employment offices in many communities registered high-school and college seniors prior to graduation. Entire graduating classes were registered in some localities. Some employers prom-

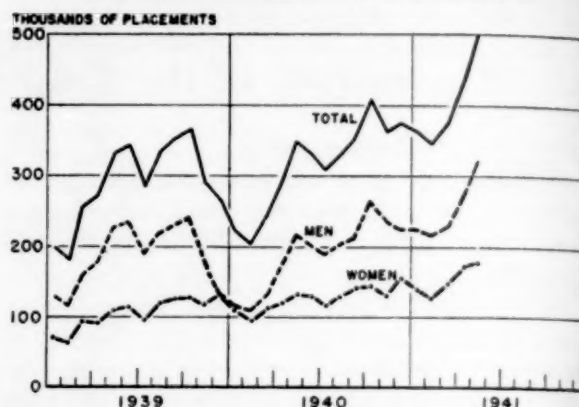
ised jobs to school youths prior to graduation. The availability of good jobs tended to cause undergraduates to drop out of school and begin work or enroll in defense vocational-training courses preparatory to employment. Despite such enrollment, vocational-training authorities anticipate continued difficulty in locating a sufficient number of enrollees. The recruitment of trainees was a special problem in some of the Middle Atlantic States, and in New York and New England. In Connecticut many young men who registered for training courses accepted jobs before the courses could be established. There were also more opportunities for beginners to receive in-plant training with regular pay. In most States, however, defense vocational training was still expanding, and there was improved coordination between types of training and types of workers needed in defense industries.

Adjustment of employers to stringent labor conditions resulted in the employment of women in many jobs heretofore exclusively filled by men. Job opportunities for women developed in aircraft plants, where they perform light assembling and machine work. The replacement of men called for selective service training gave additional impetus to the employment of women, although many employers prefer to make replacements by hiring men outside the selective service age limits or men within the draft limits unlikely to be called for military training. Negroes were employed for the first time in many plants, but there has been as yet no trend toward the employment of Negroes in major defense plants in semiskilled or skilled occupations. Divergent reports were received regarding discrimination against Italians and Germans, including those who have been naturalized, with restrictions increasing in some sections and declining in others. Age and experience qualifications were superseded in many sections by ability to perform required operations or by aptitude for training.

Review of the Month

Job placements by public employment offices during May exceeded the half-million mark for the first time since January 1936. In that month, however, the bulk of the placements were on public-works and work-relief projects, whereas the overwhelming proportion of placements now being made are in privately managed enterprises. The

Chart 1.—Placements of men and women by public employment offices, January 1939–May 1941



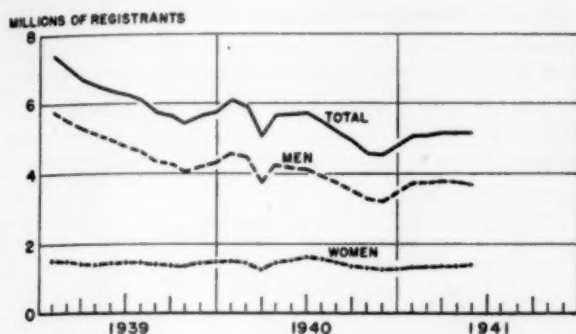
500,100 jobs filled in May totaled 13 percent more than in April and were 43 percent above May 1940. More than 1.5 million applications for work were filed during the month, the highest May total in the history of the United States Employment Service. However, they numbered 16 percent less than in April, primarily because of the slackening in registrations following the intensive campaign for defense workers in March and April. The active file of job seekers registered for work, totaling 5.2 million, was slightly higher than at the end of the previous month.

Sharp reductions in unemployment benefit payments and claims from May of last year reflect the generally higher level of employment this year. Moderate gains over the previous month in payments and weeks compensated were largely due to continued unemployment among workers who began new uniform benefit years in April in nine States. Part of the increase was also due to payments to workers unemployed as a result of bituminous-coal work stoppage. Benefit payments increased for the first time since January and totaled \$31.6 million. They were paid to an average weekly total of more than 659,000 workers, 542,000 fewer than in May 1940. Approximately 767,000 workers received at least one benefit check during the month, compared with more than 1.4 million in May 1940.

Placement Activities

More than 1.4 million individuals were placed in jobs during the first 5 months of this year, a gain of approximately 60 percent over the same period of 1940. Only Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii,

Chart 2.—Active file of men and women registrants at public employment offices as of end of month, January 1939–May 1941



North Carolina, and West Virginia made fewer placements in May than in April (table 1). Shortages of materials in Connecticut and completion of defense construction projects in the other States slackened the demand for workers. Placements in Alabama doubled as a result of expanding employment in agriculture, lumbering, construction, and coal mining. Alaska reported an increase of 83 percent, and gains of more than 50 percent took place in Colorado and Utah; large defense projects were recently undertaken in these States. California, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin were the only leading industrial States with gains of 15 percent or more. All but six States filled more jobs this May than last; exceptionally large gains took place in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and South Carolina, where placements were from two to three times as great as last May.

Supplementary placements during May totaled 122,000, the highest number since November 1940 and more than double the April volume. The rise reflected mainly the heavy seasonal demand for agricultural workers. This increase, however, was much larger than the gain from April to May of 1940.

Only 59 percent of all placements were expected to last longer than a month, the lowest proportion so far in 1941. This drop is accounted for chiefly by sizable declines in Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Idaho, Kentucky, and North Dakota. Compared with May 1940, however, regular placements have increased at a faster rate than temporary placements; the 295,000 regular placements represented an increase of 70 percent, whereas temporary placements were only 17 percent greater. Nearly two-thirds of the

January–May 1941 placements were expected to last longer than a month, compared with only one-half in the same period last year.

Approximately 322,000 jobs were filled by men and more than 178,000 by women in May (table 2). Placements of men were 49 percent greater than those made in May 1940, while placements of women increased only 34 percent. For the third successive month, the rate of increase for men over the comparable period in the preceding year declined; the gain for women over the same month a year ago was also smaller than in April. In New York, placements of men were greater than those of women for the first time in a year. As in most previous months, placements of women exceeded those of men in Delaware, the District of Columbia, and New Jersey.

More than 1 million applications for work were received from men, a 14-percent increase over May 1940; the 513,000 filed by women represented a gain of 20 percent. At the end of May 1941 the active file of men was 12 percent lower than on May 31, 1940; for women it was 6 percent lower. Male job seekers totaled less than on May 31, 1940, in 36 States, and women registrants were fewer in 34 States.

Insurance Activities

Weeks compensated.—Nearly 3.0 million weeks of unemployment were compensated during May, an increase of 16 percent over April, but 46 percent below May 1940 (table 3). Of all weeks compensated, 92 percent were for total unemployment. Weeks compensated for partial and part-total unemployment totaled 241,000, an increase of 11 percent over April as compared with a 17-percent increase in weeks of total unemployment compensated. In West Virginia, where partial and part-total unemployment are calculated on a quarterly basis, six times as many weeks were compensated as in the preceding month. Increases of more than 50 percent were also reported by Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, and Virginia; all these States, except Michigan, began uniform benefit years in April. Delaware, West Virginia, and Wyoming were the only States in which one-fifth or more of all weeks compensated were for partial and part-total unemployment.

Benefit payments.—Benefits paid to unemployed workers in May were 17 percent higher than in the preceding month; the gain was smaller,

however, than the increase from April to May of the previous year (table 3). Increased payments

were reported by 26 States. Virginia and West Virginia—which, unlike most other States begin-

Table 1.—Placement activities of public employment offices for all registrants, by State, May 1941

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to June 23, 1941]

Social Security Board region and State	Complete placements								Supple- mentary place- ments	Total applica- tions received		Active file		
	May 1941				January-May 1941					Number	Per- centage change from April 1941	Number as of May 31, 1941	Percentage change from—	
	Num- ber	Percentage change from—		Regu- lar (over 1 month)	Total		Regular						Apr. 30, 1941	May 31, 1940
		April 1941	May 1940		Number	Percentage change from January- May 1940	Number	Per- cent of total						
Total.....	500,121	+12.8	+43.1	295,147	2,027,107	+54.5	1,288,699	63.6	121,815	1,538,974	-15.7	5,154,392	+0.8	+10.3
Region I:														
Connecticut.....	9,452	-4	+56.9	6,842	40,946	+81.1	30,373	74.2	31	22,752	+4.8	38,873	-7.2	-53.8
Maine.....	4,539	+18.6	+135.5	3,534	15,142	+117.2	12,138	80.2	49	9,626	-17.2	31,024	-11.6	-34.0
Massachusetts.....	10,245	+8.2	+143.4	8,538	39,507	+130.4	31,957	80.9	81	52,728	-12.4	174,937	+1.5	-16.6
New Hampshire.....	2,484	+30.2	-4.2	1,777	9,157	+7.4	6,855	74.9	62	5,233	-19.5	15,818	-7.4	-35.7
Rhode Island.....	2,488	+2.0	+199.8	2,056	10,264	+205.7	8,467	82.5	17	8,521	-29.6	42,708	-1.5	-2.6
Vermont.....	1,375	+13.8	+14.6	829	5,092	+34.0	2,914	57.2	21	2,762	-8.0	9,253	-3.7	-48.8
Region II:														
New York.....	49,514	+1.9	+71.3	27,258	202,862	+83.3	111,646	55.0	1,332	196,285	-31.0	564,835	-2.0	-18.3
Region III:														
Delaware.....	1,760	+12.8	+17.0	758	6,883	+45.0	3,379	49.1	77	3,037	+1.4	8,614	-13.3	-30.6
New Jersey.....	17,416	+12.2	+63.5	11,216	71,960	+60.3	44,888	62.4	19	54,214	-1.0	187,175	-2.2	-29.6
Pennsylvania.....	22,721	+9.8	+34.0	16,494	87,916	+51.8	62,542	71.1	896	105,574	-21.2	328,861	-3.2	-7.7
Region IV:														
Dist. of Col.....	6,107	+4.3	+20.5	2,668	26,135	+48.8	12,011	46.0	8	11,944	(?)	22,254	-12.6	-35.5
Maryland.....	7,168	+12.2	+46.1	4,780	27,996	+69.9	19,225	68.7	296	24,772	+14.5	37,371	+4.4	-48.3
North Carolina.....	12,449	-16.6	+70.8	9,013	97,311	+226.7	84,608	86.9	5,455	37,895	+8.1	84,934	+14.3	-7.1
Virginia.....	11,919	+9.0	+76.4	8,336	50,735	+127.1	38,605	76.1	1,196	29,265	-19.5	69,849	+17.1	+21.5
West Virginia.....	3,708	-8.3	+22.4	2,090	17,188	+43.9	10,823	63.0	753	18,486	-40.3	67,453	-9.2	-22.2
Region V:														
Kentucky.....	5,228	+27.4	+18.4	2,502	17,718	+42.7	10,877	61.4	128	21,886	+11.8	55,796	+6.6	-3.6
Michigan.....	17,931	+17.8	+36.2	11,646	64,372	+39.8	42,810	66.5	490	45,648	-23.5	133,743	-24.9	-43.0
Ohio.....	29,062	+11.5	+60.2	15,424	108,680	+63.7	60,444	55.6	319	83,158	+5.5	286,808	+3.5	-7.6
Region VI:														
Illinois.....	25,964	+8.4	+69.1	14,988	103,097	+61.3	63,508	61.6	1,300	72,316	+3.6	285,142	+1.8	+40.8
Indiana.....	17,163	+12.6	+88.4	11,079	61,128	+70.9	40,923	66.9	1,817	50,440	+15.7	211,466	+7.8	+28.9
Wisconsin.....	11,928	+20.4	+54.6	6,296	42,144	+46.8	24,742	58.7	559	23,933	-11.1	94,112	-8.6	-19.2
Region VII:														
Alabama.....	9,652	+112.9	+14.5	5,299	24,240	+11.6	16,008	66.0	286	37,115	-6.0	119,592	+4.1	-4.6
Florida.....	4,086	-8	+53.4	2,789	31,543	+110.7	24,321	77.1	187	22,170	-38.7	112,138	+15.0	+77.2
Georgia.....	10,957	+13.9	+13.6	6,871	42,246	+13.0	27,945	60.1	925	35,977	-1.4	116,027	+7.7	-28.8
Mississippi.....	4,864	+21.9	+1	3,597	17,220	-7.7	13,525	78.5	152	21,853	-44.2	80,193	+17.7	+51.1
South Carolina.....	6,845	+11.9	+99.1	5,335	35,757	+147.6	29,960	83.8	711	12,836	-36.5	47,148	-4.4	+4
Tennessee.....	12,324	+48.3	+96.0	7,914	43,011	+97.9	31,656	73.6	6,472	24,632	-19.9	135,514	+4.8	+8.7
Region VIII:														
Iowa.....	9,721	+8.2	+27.9	5,040	35,540	+21.2	19,393	54.6	348	18,521	-19.6	65,142	-2.0	-25.2
Minnesota.....	9,751	+25.0	+36.1	5,345	29,836	+33.0	17,195	57.6	378	24,929	-30.4	103,078	-7.9	-32.5
Nebraska.....	4,053	+12.9	+27.4	2,262	12,887	+14.0	7,428	57.6	60	10,121	-39.0	49,552	-2.8	+2.0
North Dakota.....	2,916	+8.1	+26.0	1,399	9,736	+28.4	5,228	53.7	39	5,486	-5.0	29,846	+2.2	+1.7
South Dakota.....	2,184	+36.8	+24.0	1,124	6,393	+19.5	3,187	49.8	188	4,943	-4.8	24,635	+6.1	-13.1
Region IX:														
Arkansas.....	8,250	+47.4	+16.6	2,234	31,132	+46.4	11,882	38.2	32,950	13,980	-26.5	69,860	+13.6	+28.1
Kansas.....	8,705	+27.1	+90.3	3,999	31,812	+86.5	16,305	51.2	329	17,481	-25.6	63,462	-3.2	+4.4
Missouri.....	15,234	+18.7	+65.7	9,367	71,995	+102.6	53,843	74.8	4,018	47,656	-33.0	204,380	-6.1	+9.2
Oklahoma.....	5,010	+21.7	-23.5	2,177	18,682	-23.3	8,635	46.2	1,413	19,907	-16.8	65,444	+2.1	-25.5
Region X:														
Louisiana.....	5,798	+17.7	+70.4	3,960	29,497	+62.1	23,059	78.2	3,416	26,196	-2.3	107,799	+16.9	+27.3
New Mexico.....	1,791	+28.8	+45.7	1,202	7,294	+29.5	4,437	74.8	372	5,873	+3.3	24,070	-1.8	-36.1
Texas.....	29,585	+3.0	-3.5	12,864	155,071	+10.3	78,718	50.8	30,758	101,968	+2.5	332,171	+18.7	+31.2
Region XI:														
Arizona.....	3,072	+27.4	+6	1,440	13,463	-7.9	7,794	57.9	3,492	6,217	-3.8	19,687	+8.7	-23.8
Colorado.....	5,583	+53.9	+2.3	2,852	16,581	+5.6	8,705	52.5	395	13,562	-26.2	58,409	-2.3	-6.2
Idaho.....	3,497	+30.2	-17.8	1,470	10,633	+7.5	5,603	52.7	1,563	5,323	-32.9	33,519	(1)	(1)
Montana.....	2,719	+8.6	-3.6	1,999	7,829	+8.0	5,661	72.3	505	5,397	-14.6	18,487	-9.9	-33.3
Utah.....	2,548	+50.9	+41.5	1,357	7,988	+56.2	4,066	50.9	183	7,187	-1.8	20,918	-4.0	+3.7
Wyoming.....	1,495	+38.8	+7.2	870	6,846	+90.1	5,062	73.9	26	2,833	-26.5	5,608	-29.3	-34.7
Region XII:														
California.....	37,793	+14.5	+69.9	21,005	144,946	+60.5	82,522	56.9	6,152	114,241	-17.7	374,510	-1.0	-23.0
Nevada.....	1,957	+29.5	+59.2	1,287	6,700	+28.4	4,108	61.3	48	3,120	-5.7	4,956	-13.6	-13.2
Oregon.....	8,588	+13.2	+42.4	6,084	34,109	+57.5	23,534	69.0	8,725	17,193	-7.9	31,611	-6.5	-26.6
Washington.....	7,333	+3.0	-22.1	4,007	29,200	-10.0	17,527	60.0	2,769	28,220	+6.9	38,177	-9.2	-64.2
Territories:														
Alaska.....	1,458	+83.2	+91.1	1,165	3,651	+38.6	2,509	68.7	43	1,779	+20.5	1,777	-17.3	-30.1
Hawaii.....	822	-32.0	+8.0	709	5,066	+34.5	4,148	81.9	6	1,783	-24.0	5,656	+7.2	-43.0

¹ Total excludes Idaho, for which data are not comparable.

² Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

³ Does not include 5,583 supplementary placements made in cooperation with the Arkansas State Employment Service and included in data for Arkansas.

ning a uniform benefit year in April, do not permit advance filing of claims—issued about three times as much in payments as in April. Illinois and New York, in which the uniform benefit year also began in April, reported increases of 87 and 78 percent, respectively. Expanding defense activities and seasonal employment were mainly

responsible for the reductions in most of the 25 States reporting decreases. Thus far, there has been a steadily widening gap between the amounts paid out each month of this year as compared with the same month of 1940. For the first 5 months of 1941, benefit payments totaled \$166 million, 28 percent less than for the similar period of 1940.

Table 2.—Placement activities of public employment offices for men and women, by State, May 1941

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to June 23, 1941]

Social Security Board region and State	Men						Women					
	Complete placements			Total applica- tions re- ceived	Active file		Complete placements			Total applica- tions re- ceived	Active file	
	Number	Percentage change from May 1940	Regular (over 1 month)		Number as of May 31, 1941	Percentage change from May 31, 1940	Number	Percentage change from May 1940	Regular (over 1 month)		Number as of May 31, 1941	Percentage change from May 31, 1940
Total.....	321,810	+48.6	200,588	1,026,056	3,684,022	¹ -12.0	178,311	+34.1	94,559	512,918	1,470,370	¹ -5.9
Region I:												
Connecticut.....	6,298	+53.5	4,919	13,560	21,476	-61.4	3,154	+64.3	1,023	9,192	17,397	-39.0
Maine.....	3,303	+169.9	2,552	6,652	23,329	-32.5	1,236	+75.8	982	2,974	7,695	-38.2
Massachusetts.....	5,737	+156.8	4,901	30,572	107,425	-17.6	4,508	+128.2	3,637	22,156	67,512	-15.0
New Hampshire.....	1,555	-12.4	1,331	3,476	10,596	-34.4	629	+32.7	446	1,757	5,222	-38.2
Rhode Island.....	1,295	+204.7	1,112	4,233	24,173	-2.6	1,193	+194.6	944	4,288	18,535	-2.6
Vermont.....	925	+25.3	613	1,782	6,816	-47.8	450	-2.6	216	980	2,437	-51.4
Region II:												
New York.....	25,006	+70.2	16,130	118,073	356,004	-21.6	24,508	+72.5	11,128	78,212	208,831	-11.9
Region III:												
Delaware.....	858	+15.5	595	2,066	5,593	-33.7	902	+18.5	163	971	3,021	-24.0
New Jersey.....	8,232	+82.0	6,487	30,928	120,579	-30.1	9,184	+49.8	4,729	23,286	66,596	-28.7
Pennsylvania.....	13,456	+33.5	11,114	72,094	246,692	-8.3	9,265	+34.8	5,380	33,480	82,169	-5.8
Region IV:												
Dist. of Col.....	2,847	+2.9	1,296	7,084	13,644	-37.8	3,260	+41.6	1,372	4,860	8,610	-21.5
Maryland.....	5,042	+51.9	3,565	15,423	23,765	-53.1	2,126	+34.0	1,215	9,349	13,606	-37.0
North Carolina.....	9,442	+112.3	7,009	25,349	55,354	-6.2	3,007	+5.8	2,004	12,546	29,580	-8.7
Virginia.....	7,969	+82.7	6,031	17,784	43,323	+14.7	3,950	+64.8	2,305	11,481	26,526	+34.6
West Virginia.....	2,049	+26.1	1,390	14,702	56,787	-23.3	1,659	+18.2	700	3,784	10,666	-15.4
Region V:												
Kentucky.....	3,400	+12.6	1,789	16,775	76,731	-3.9	1,828	+30.9	713	5,111	19,065	-2.6
Michigan.....	12,877	+56.8	8,697	30,776	97,868	-46.4	5,054	+2.0	2,949	14,872	35,875	-30.8
Ohio.....	17,670	+71.8	9,913	52,025	199,092	-14.4	12,292	+46.2	5,511	31,133	87,716	+12.5
Region VI:												
Illinois.....	16,712	+107.6	9,866	46,640	208,038	+43.7	9,252	+26.6	5,122	25,676	77,104	+33.6
Indiana.....	10,894	+125.8	7,025	34,772	152,207	+22.6	6,269	+46.3	4,054	15,668	59,259	+48.2
Wisconsin.....	7,464	+81.0	4,008	15,438	70,276	-22.5	4,464	+24.3	2,288	8,495	23,836	-7.4
Region VII:												
Alabama.....	7,145	+18.5	4,106	27,876	94,206	-5.5	2,507	+4.5	1,193	9,239	25,386	-1.4
Florida.....	2,630	+56.4	1,920	15,353	84,812	+79.3	1,456	+48.3	869	6,817	27,326	+70.9
Georgia.....	8,322	+25.9	4,879	23,998	80,425	-29.5	2,635	-13.1	1,992	11,979	35,602	-27.3
Mississippi.....	3,442	-13.3	2,608	16,072	60,249	+45.0	1,422	+60.0	989	5,781	19,944	+72.0
South Carolina.....	5,293	+102.5	4,113	9,266	30,925	-15.1	1,552	+88.3	1,222	3,570	16,223	+53.9
Tennessee.....	8,121	+124.6	5,693	16,214	96,501	+8.3	4,203	+57.4	2,221	8,418	39,013	+9.5
Region VIII:												
Iowa.....	6,994	+42.5	3,795	12,748	48,068	-28.1	2,727	+1.2	1,245	5,773	17,074	-15.8
Minnesota.....	6,279	+42.4	3,701	17,127	77,623	-33.5	3,472	+26.0	1,644	7,802	25,455	-29.1
Nebraska.....	3,219	+38.8	1,780	7,576	39,811	+2.7	834	-3.1	482	2,545	9,741	-1.1
North Dakota.....	1,965	+37.5	973	3,678	23,312	+1.3	951	+7.3	426	1,808	6,534	+6.7
South Dakota.....	1,692	+40.5	904	3,493	18,848	-13.3	492	-11.7	220	1,450	5,787	-12.5
Region IX:												
Arkansas.....	5,338	+6.3	1,261	10,435	57,555	+32.2	2,921	+41.4	973	3,545	12,305	+12.0
Kansas.....	6,777	+127.5	3,202	13,234	50,716	+2.6	1,928	+20.8	797	4,247	12,746	+12.0
Missouri.....	10,021	+79.9	6,561	32,332	153,098	+13.4	5,213	+43.9	2,806	15,324	51,282	-1.4
Oklahoma.....	2,739	-35.0	1,154	15,040	53,252	-25.0	2,271	-2.6	1,023	4,867	12,192	-27.7
Region X:												
Louisiana.....	2,991	+97.9	2,082	19,161	88,761	+31.4	2,807	+48.4	1,878	7,035	19,038	+11.0
New Mexico.....	1,344	+51.9	937	4,722	20,886	-34.6	447	+29.9	265	1,151	3,184	-44.4
Texas.....	18,635	-8.2	7,647	72,363	258,277	+33.7	10,950	+5.7	5,217	20,605	73,894	+22.9
Region XI:												
Arizona.....	2,121	-3.8	1,048	4,760	15,727	-26.7	951	+12.0	392	1,457	3,960	-0.4
Colorado.....	4,067	+9.1	2,051	9,690	43,957	-11.5	1,516	-12.4	801	3,872	14,452	+14.4
Idaho.....	2,760	-21.6	1,118	4,325	28,229	(¹)	737	+4	352	998	5,290	(¹)
Montana.....	2,206	-9.9	1,688	4,191	14,790	-35.4	513	+37.5	311	1,206	3,697	-23.5
Utah.....	1,996	+61.4	1,186	5,560	17,055	+4.9	552	-2.1	171	1,627	3,863	-1.0
Wyoming.....	1,306	+1.1	728	2,145	4,240	-40.0	289	+43.1	142	688	1,368	-9.5
Region XII:												
California.....	24,971	+90.0	13,995	74,988	243,133	-28.8	12,822	+40.8	7,010	39,253	131,377	-9.2
Nevada.....	1,627	+81.6	1,129	2,515	3,663	-21.7	330	-9	158	605	1,295	+25.5
Oregon.....	7,082	+55.5	5,324	13,105	23,929	-30.0	1,506	+2.0	760	4,085	7,682	-13.7
Washington.....	5,409	-24.1	2,870	20,914	27,058	-67.0	1,924	-15.9	1,137	7,306	11,119	-54.9
Territories:												
Alaska.....	1,369	+98.7	1,131	1,552	1,398	-38.7	89	+20.3	34	227	379	+44.1
Hawaii.....	718	+13.1	661	1,419	3,750	-49.7	104	-17.5	48	364	1,906	-22.5

¹ Total excludes Idaho, for which data are not comparable.

Claims received.—An anticipated reduction in waiting-period claims in the month following the initiation of new uniform benefit years in 9 States and the absence of large-scale lay-offs were mainly

responsible for the 8.3-percent decline in continued claims during May (table 3). Fewer claims were received in 37 States. Increased employment, particularly in construction, canning, logging,

Table 3.—Continued claims received, weeks compensated, and benefits paid, by State, May 1941

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to June 30, 1941]

Social Security Board region and State	Continued claims ¹			Weeks compensated					Benefits paid				
	Number	Percentage change from April	Compensable	Number	Percentage change from April	Type of unemployment			Amount ²	Percentage change from April	Type of unemployment		
						Total	Partial and part-total combined ³	Partial only ⁴			Total	Partial and part-total combined ³	Partial only ⁴
Total	3,914,066	-8.3	2,987,271	2,967,048	+16.3	2,726,026	241,022		\$31,573,799	+16.9	\$29,748,067	\$1,796,297	
Region I:													
Connecticut	19,729	-21.9	15,111	15,238	-18.7	13,805	1,433	(⁵)	149,228	-21.3	139,201	9,248	(⁵)
Maine	28,052	-20.7	24,241	25,462	+16.2	22,261	3,201	1,287	172,930	+19.7	153,670	19,260	\$7,860
Massachusetts	220,334	+1.5	168,663	177,402	+45.2	170,466	6,936	6,055	1,788,024	+41.6	1,749,210	37,722	31,799
New Hampshire	16,696	-27.9	12,771	12,962	-28.0	11,834	1,148	(⁵)	105,629	-33.0	99,626	6,003	(⁵)
Rhode Island	53,274	+8.3	48,970	48,970	+28.4	45,070	3,900	(⁵)	486,633	+40.9	463,603	23,030	(⁵)
Vermont	3,774	-51.3	3,149	3,293	-47.9	2,999	294	192	28,742	-52.5	27,099	1,629	936
Region II:													
New York	873,962	+24.2	609,908	553,668	+86.9	553,668	(⁵)	(⁵)	6,354,304	+77.9	6,354,304	(⁵)	(⁵)
Region III:													
Delaware	5,140	-27.8	4,439	4,358	-24.9	3,446	912	823	34,464	-28.0	29,686	4,696	4,115
New Jersey	144,861	+27.4	116,122	106,111	+20.5	94,844	11,267	(⁵)	1,135,896	+28.6	1,063,157	70,767	(⁵)
Pennsylvania	333,969	-39.4	215,276	273,321	+10.1	273,321	(⁵)	(⁵)	3,295,116	+16.6	3,295,116	(⁵)	(⁵)
Region IV:													
Dist. of Columbia	17,332	-15.6	15,254	14,797	-16.3	13,896	901	(⁵)	182,754	-15.6	171,858	9,895	(⁵)
Maryland	67,195	+10.6	62,651	56,389	+38.9	50,360	6,029	5,439	595,363	+42.2	551,313	43,775	38,908
North Carolina	61,008	+7	54,722	56,519	+6.5	53,711	2,808	2,306	305,038	+18.1	296,243	8,719	6,378
Virginia	60,280	+38.7	50,241	47,503	+201.3	45,844	1,659	440	355,536	+190.8	345,787	9,738	2,335
West Virginia	55,359	-68.0	47,080	47,345	+170.4	36,071	11,274	11,112	496,994	+188.9	361,099	135,905	134,916
Region V:													
Kentucky	22,083	+17.7	18,133	36,266	+13.5	32,138	4,128	1,908	259,731	+12.1	241,216	18,442	(⁵)
Michigan	81,803	-21.3	66,070	67,634	-10.2	62,437	5,197	(⁵)	727,130	-13.3	696,481	30,649	(⁵)
Ohio	130,277	-24.9	95,954	93,811	-19.3	83,261	10,550	(⁵)	875,081	-21.0	815,118	53,015	(⁵)
Region VI:													
Illinois	300,972	-20.7	234,988	232,969	+85.9	194,051	38,918	21,453	2,865,304	+87.1	2,528,130	333,980	171,487
Indiana	41,092	-25.4	30,333	30,224	-18.0	25,042	5,182	(⁵)	294,257	-18.3	265,287	28,839	(⁵)
Wisconsin	20,656	-22.0	12,659	12,283	-32.3	10,958	1,325	528	120,814	-34.4	111,845	8,969	3,309
Region VII:													
Alabama	71,410	+17.4	42,939	40,328	-2.4	37,181	3,147	722	285,308	+8	268,030	17,106	3,322
Florida	51,577	+12.0	36,975	36,752	+14.9	31,780	4,972	(⁵)	381,093	+16.5	347,973	33,120	(⁵)
Georgia	48,274	-1.5	35,165	35,312	+11.7	33,862	1,450	791	250,309	+13.7	242,500	7,809	4,818
Mississippi	25,203	-9.6	21,045	20,201	-8.8	18,776	1,425	870	154,974	+5.6	146,866	8,021	4,590
South Carolina	23,005	-9.2	19,086	17,137	+3	15,146	1,991	521	120,749	+3.4	110,629	9,987	2,235
Tennessee	71,811	+7.1	54,908	47,894	-1.9	45,986	1,908	473	381,904	+9	370,228	11,766	2,654
Region VIII:													
Iowa	31,046	-36.0	22,172	21,953	-20.3	18,827	3,126	529	192,235	-21.6	173,725	18,260	2,000
Minnesota	57,155	-43.6	51,087	55,533	-38.6	48,719	6,814	4,432	533,918	-42.3	479,886	54,032	35,185
Nebraska	11,426	-41.6	9,997	10,219	-36.8	8,992	1,227	665	87,521	-38.8	79,008	8,513	4,158
North Dakota	5,639	-39.0	4,865	4,665	-44.0	3,850	815	500	41,839	-45.9	35,781	6,058	3,517
South Dakota	5,619	-25.4	4,715	4,495	+1	4,239	266	(⁵)	30,318	-7.8	28,918	1,391	(⁵)
Region IX:													
Arkansas	46,180	-6.9	38,876	38,876	+3.7	36,409	2,467	43	283,762	+13.1	272,795	10,837	202
Kansas	19,491	-15.6	14,626	14,709	-1.4	12,701	2,008	970	129,996	+1.3	117,484	12,512	5,701
Missouri	71,187	-8	44,805	44,065	+13.8	38,000	6,065	1,868	363,431	+10.8	332,280	31,114	9,209
Oklahoma	37,288	-6.8	29,266	27,106	+4.4	23,250	3,856	449	245,025	+4.8	220,762	24,263	1,654
Region X:													
Louisiana	84,748	+14.4	68,018	65,894	+25.5	62,136	3,758	(⁵)	627,281	+30.9	600,340	25,909	(⁵)
New Mexico	11,368	-16.6	9,889	9,380	-10.2	8,607	773	434	81,264	-10.8	75,613	5,651	3,082
Texas	118,455	-7	103,815	74,518	+8.1	63,460	11,058	(⁵)	576,976	+9.2	515,124	60,409	(⁵)
Region XI:													
Arizona	8,338	-14.1	6,103	6,051	-15.1	5,657	394	7	62,883	-15.6	59,897	2,986	67
Colorado	26,882	-15.3	22,314	21,258	-13.9	18,811	2,447	1,420	207,547	-14.1	188,339	19,202	11,171
Idaho	12,316	-35.2	10,203	9,581	-44.9	8,862	719	(⁵)	101,118	-47.9	95,496	5,594	(⁵)
Montana	27,063	-27.7	24,541	24,315	-23.2	24,315	(⁵)	(⁵)	267,468	-23.8	267,468	(⁵)	(⁵)
Utah	6,252	-40.6	5,369	5,424	-33.0	4,705	719	120	58,825	-31.6	53,663	5,162	1,032
Wyoming	6,929	-14.9	5,322	5,248	-30.2	4,156	1,092	573	64,777	-31.1	54,666	10,111	4,738
Region XII:													
California	370,926	-15.2	329,309	343,639	-6.5	291,242	52,397	38,450	4,664,003	-8.4	4,176,927	476,937	341,646
Nevada	6,382	-26.7	5,685	5,337	-24.6	4,641	696	157	68,172	-25.5	61,127	7,045	1,418
Oregon	22,857	-25.6	16,819	14,893	-37.2	12,379	2,514	1,825	168,730	-38.2	148,953	19,416	13,576
Washington	48,956	-20.9	38,706	30,084	-20.3	33,448	5,636	(⁵)	450,683	-22.4	403,668	47,015	(⁵)
Territories:													
Alaska	3,981	-16.4	2,944	2,770	+3.7	2,690	80	0	39,092	+7.5	38,230	862	0
Hawaii	4,474	+11.8	3,972	3,866	+20.8	3,715	150	149	23,550	+23.8	22,622	928	927

¹ Waiting-period claims are represented by difference between total number and number of compensable claims.

² Benefits for partial and part-total unemployment are not provided by State law in Montana, New York, and Pennsylvania.

³ Includes supplemental payments, not classified by type of unemployment.

⁴ Data for partial unemployment included with data for part-total unemployment.

manufacturing, shipbuilding, and in related defense activities, was responsible for the decreases in

Table 4.—Continued claims received for all types of unemployment,¹ by State, for weeks ended in May 1941

[In thousands; data reported by State agencies, corrected to June 20, 1941]

Social Security Board region and State	Weekly average		Number for week ended—				
	Number	Percentage change from April	May 3	May 10	May 17	May 24	May 31
Type of unemployment:							
All types.....	919.3	-1.5	1,082.6	957.9	898.2	875.3	782.3
Total only.....	844.6	-1.7	1,008.5	880.6	819.6	799.6	714.7
Partial and part-total.....	74.7	+1.1	74.1	77.3	78.6	75.7	67.6
All types							
Region I:							
Connecticut.....	4.6	-19.8	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.1
Maine.....	6.6	-17.9	8.3	7.4	6.5	6.3	4.7
Massachusetts.....	53.0	+6.5	54.6	52.9	52.3	53.1	52.3
New Hampshire.....	4.1	-25.4	5.0	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.5
Rhode Island.....	12.0	+9.4	14.3	9.4	12.5	12.1	11.6
Vermont.....	.9	-48.6	1.4	1.1	.9	.8	.6
Region II:							
New York ²	198.4	+30.7	192.9	197.6	203.2	205.3	193.1
Region III:							
Delaware.....	1.2	-29.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
New Jersey.....	33.0	+29.6	35.9	34.0	34.4	32.8	27.7
Pennsylvania ²	96.9	-10.3	185.7	120.3	69.9	61.2	47.3
Region IV:							
Dist. of Col.....	4.0	-17.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7
Maryland.....	15.4	+15.4	15.8	16.3	15.9	15.1	13.8
North Carolina.....	13.6	-2.7	14.0	12.3	15.1	13.3	13.4
Virginia.....	13.3	+39.7	13.2	13.4	13.6	14.1	12.2
West Virginia.....	18.7	-45.2	47.9	12.1	11.9	11.9	9.6
Region V:							
Kentucky.....	4.8	+11.3	4.0	4.8	5.7	4.7	4.5
Michigan.....	20.4	-11.1	24.6	21.8	19.0	18.8	17.9
Ohio.....	29.5	-28.8	34.1	32.5	32.5	28.8	19.5
Region VI:							
Illinois.....	69.0	+29.7	69.7	68.4	69.2	69.7	67.9
Indiana.....	9.3	-27.6	10.5	9.8	9.7	9.3	7.3
Wisconsin.....	4.9	-22.1	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.4
Region VII:							
Alabama.....	16.0	+18.1	16.6	14.1	13.6	20.6	15.2
Florida.....	11.7	+12.9	12.1	11.1	11.7	11.1	12.4
Georgia.....	11.2	+3.2	12.4	11.2	11.0	10.4	10.8
Mississippi.....	5.8	-9.6	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.3
South Carolina.....	5.2	-11.6	5.5	4.6	5.9	4.5	5.4
Tennessee.....	16.5	+11.5	16.7	21.9	15.9	14.6	13.4
Region VIII:							
Iowa.....	7.1	-37.7	8.0	7.4	6.7	7.7	5.7
Minnesota.....	13.8	-41.9	18.3	15.4	13.8	12.0	9.4
Nebraska.....	2.7	-40.9	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.5	1.6
North Dakota.....	1.3	-38.9	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0
South Dakota.....	1.3	-26.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Region IX:							
Arkansas.....	10.7	-5.6	11.5	11.8	11.1	10.8	8.2
Kansas.....	4.5	-13.8	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.5	3.3
Missouri.....	16.3	+1.4	17.4	17.6	17.3	15.3	14.0
Oklahoma.....	8.5	-5.8	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.1	6.9
Region X:							
Louisiana.....	18.6	+9.2	18.5	19.2	19.4	18.7	17.4
New Mexico.....	2.6	-16.4	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.2
Texas.....	26.9	-1.1	28.4	28.2	27.4	26.3	24.3
Region XI:							
Arizona.....	1.8	-18.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.5
Colorado.....	6.1	-13.4	7.0	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.2
Idaho.....	2.9	-35.9	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.3
Montana ²	6.2	-30.2	7.3	7.0	6.4	5.6	4.6
Utah.....	1.4	-39.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Wyoming.....	1.5	-27.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.2
Region XII:							
California.....	85.2	-15.4	94.0	91.6	86.4	83.8	70.2
Nevada.....	1.5	-29.4	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	.9
Oregon.....	5.2	-23.7	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.4	4.1
Washington.....	11.1	-22.9	11.9	10.9	10.2	10.8	11.6
territories:							
Alaska.....	1.0	+7.9	1.4	1.2	.7	1.0	.7
Hawaii.....	1.1	+34.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	.9

¹ Represents claims for total, partial, and part-total unemployment.
² Does not provide benefits for partial and part-total unemployment.

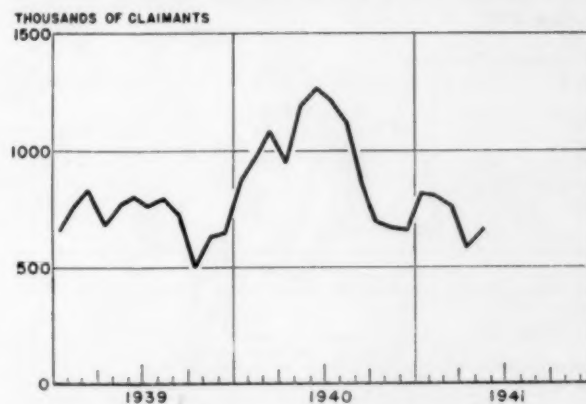
most of these States. Increases from April, attributable in part to administrative factors, were reported by 14 States. The largest relative gains, ranging between 20 and 39 percent, occurred in Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Virginia.

Continued claims averaged 919,000 weekly, a slight decrease from the preceding month (table 4). Reduced averages were reported by 35 States. The number of persons filing claims declined continuously from 1.1 million in the week ended May 3 to 782,000 in the last week of the month. Claims filed for total unemployment declined from 1.0 million to 715,000 during the same period.

Average number of claimants.—The average weekly number of claimants receiving benefits increased 12 percent over April (table 5); last May the rise in benefit recipients was 25 percent. Fewer beneficiaries than in April 1941 were reported in 30 States; among them were practically all the States in the North Central, Rocky Mountain, and Pacific Coast areas.

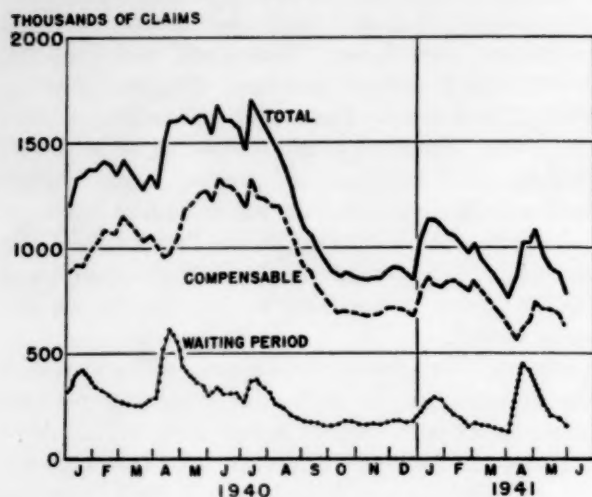
Interstate claims.—Benefit payments of \$1.8 million covering 155,000 weeks of unemployment, 8,000 more than in April, were issued to workers filing claims in States other than those in which they earned their benefit rights. During May, 6.0 weeks of interstate unemployment were compensated for every 100 weeks of intrastate total unemployment, compared with 4.1 weeks in May 1940. Since October 1940, 6 or more weeks of interstate unemployment have been compensated for every 100 weeks of intrastate total unemployment. During this 8-month period, variations in

Chart 3.—Average weekly number of claimants drawing benefits, by month, January 1939–May 1941¹



¹ Benefits not payable in Illinois and Montana until July 1939.

Chart 4.—Number of waiting-period and compensable continued claims received, for weeks ended in January 1940–May 1941



the volume of weeks compensated on interstate unemployment and on intrastate unemployment were relatively the same. However, in May the relative increase in intrastate claims was three times as sharp as for interstate claims. A majority of the States in the Great Lakes, Southeast and Gulf, Southwest, and North Central areas transmitted more claims than they received as liable State in May.

Status of Funds

Contributions deposited during May approximated \$106 million, bringing collections this year to a total of \$459 million (table 6). This amount was \$37 million above total collections for the

Chart 5.—Number of weeks compensated, by type of unemployment, for weeks ended in January 1940–May 1941

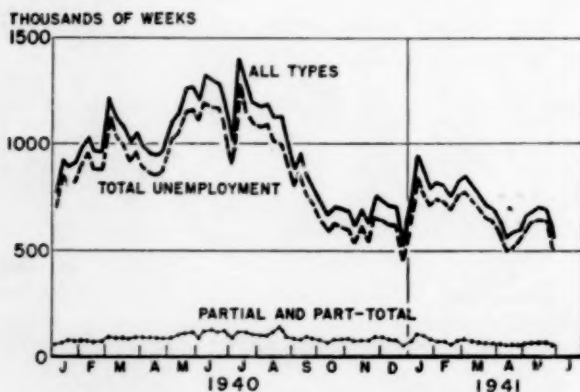


Table 5.—Average weekly number of claimants receiving benefits, number receiving first payments, and number exhausting benefit rights, by State, May 1941

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to June 20, 1941]

Social Security Board region and State	Claimants receiving benefits ¹		Claimants receiving first payments		Claimants exhausting benefit rights	
	Average weekly number	Percentage change from April	Number	Percentage change from April	Number	Percentage change from April
Total	659,035	+11.8	443,857	+26.8	99,408	+20.6
Region I:						
Connecticut	3,430	-24.0	2,082	+6.3	989	-37.0
Maine	5,808	+21.8	2,731	-68.2	33	(²)
Massachusetts	40,729	+46.2	27,659	+33.3	3,564	-35.9
New Hampshire	3,107	-22.1	1,006	-55.8	479	+57.6
Rhode Island	10,944	+32.2	4,176	-67.2	2,411	+501.2
Vermont	760	-51.3	279	-28.1	253	-26.0
Region II:						
New York	117,273	+62.8	122,966	+54.7	30	(²)
Region III:						
Delaware	1,005	-26.3	554	-21.3	403	-28.4
New Jersey	23,266	+15.6	14,081	+32.4	6,090	-18.1
Pennsylvania	63,541	+19.2	87,703	+239.3	13,326	-23.7
Region IV:						
Dist. of Col.	3,290	-23.1	968	+3.7	493	-24.6
Maryland	12,144	+33.2	5,678	-59.3	1,659	+227.9
North Carolina	12,243	-2.3	4,070	-9.1	2,149	-2
Virginia	10,298	+221.6	8,123	+13.2	58	-84.1
West Virginia	10,345	+194.4	7,317	+19.4	16	-93.4
Region V:						
Kentucky	7,862	+8.8	3,973	+48.1	1,193	-8.8
Michigan	14,880	-13.1	6,627	-12.2	3,018	-26.7
Ohio	22,125	-22.5	6,301	-20.2	3,840	-23.7
Region VI:						
Illinois	51,723	+97.6	37,586	-18.1	1,218	-67.8
Indiana	6,697	-23.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin	2,809	-33.5	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Region VII:						
Alabama	9,094	-3.7	3,496	+23.5	1,432	-8
Florida	8,073	+8.9	3,629	+26.1	1,640	+12.1
Georgia	7,850	+7.7	3,686	+37.5	2,496	-3.0
Mississippi	4,558	-11.2	2,029	+4.5	1,031	-1.7
South Carolina	3,837	-2.2	1,374	-10.0	708	+22.7
Tennessee	10,744	-3.5	4,490	+18.9	2,046	+5.1
Region VIII:						
Iowa	5,129	-23.2	2,479	-1.9	1,841	+8.0
Minnesota	13,050	-38.4	3,971	-30.4	3,584	-29.9
Nebraska	2,342	-41.6	647	-32.2	726	-12.3
North Dakota	1,101	-45.0	442	-7.3	881	+10.7
South Dakota	1,074	+11.2	396	-72.8	30	(²)
Region IX:						
Arkansas	8,992	+6.0	3,175	-38.2	1,324	-13.4
Kansas	3,280	-5.8	2,563	+59.3	1,047	-29.9
Missouri	9,822	+10.9	7,310	+29.8	4,568	+62.5
Oklahoma	6,309	+8.7	3,047	-21.9	2,599	+11.0
Region X:						
Louisiana	14,478	+19.2	7,336	+31.0	3,504	-1.4
New Mexico	2,185	-12.8	707	-14.7	483	+4.5
Texas	16,754	+6.4	9,023	+19.4	5,477	+50.8
Region XI:						
Arizona	1,342	-20.5	622	-13.0	575	+16.2
Colorado	4,839	-16.1	1,902	+2.5	1,090	-5.1
Idaho	2,206	-45.1	871	-17.4	919	-14.0
Montana	5,493	-27.4	1,307	-31.5	1,597	+34.5
Utah	1,260	-30.2	364	-18.4	391	-37.6
Wyoming	1,145	-37.5	640	-8.0	283	-45.4
Region XII:						
California	75,089	-15.3	28,216	+49.4	14,256	+5.3
Nevada	1,187	-29.0	467	+14.5	319	-34.8
Oregon	3,426	-36.2	1,748	-26.8	1,277	-44.7
Washington	8,540	-24.8	3,275	-20.3	2,142	-21.0
Territories:						
Alaska	625	+7.9	504	+52.3	93	-22.5
Hawaii	932	+50.8	221	-24.6	277	+145.1

¹ Represents average number of weeks of unemployment compensated during weeks ended within month.

² Excludes Indiana and Wisconsin.

³ Represents claimants exhausting benefit rights under uniform-duration provisions of State law.

⁴ Not computed for States with uniform-duration provisions and uniform benefit years beginning Apr. 1, because few or no exhaustions occurred in May.

⁵ Data not comparable.

first 5 months of 1940. Increases over last year were reported by 41 of the 46 States submitting comparable data for both 5-month periods. Collections in Alaska, Connecticut, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and South Carolina were 26-57 percent higher than in January-May 1940. The operation of experience-rating plans was responsible for the drop in collections in Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The other State with a decline was Oklahoma. Funds available for benefit payments increased more than \$74 million over April, to \$2.1 billion at the end of May.

Characteristics of Placements, First Quarter, 1941

The impact of the defense program upon job opportunities was reflected in the 62-percent

increase in placements made by public employment offices during the first quarter of 1941 in comparison with the same period of 1940. The seasonal drop from the last quarter of the previous year was markedly less; placements declined only 5.8 percent as compared with a decrease of 28 percent in the corresponding period of 1940. The decline this year resulted largely from seasonal slackening in agriculture, forestry, and fishery, and in clerical and sales activity.

Occupational and industrial characteristics.—Skilled and semiskilled placements increased 6.1 and 18.9 percent, respectively, from the previous quarter, while in all other major occupational groups, except service, placements declined (table 7). Placements in skilled and semiskilled occupations amounted to approximately one-fourth of the 1.1 million jobs filled in the first quarter of 1941, as

Table 6.—Collections deposited in State clearing accounts, January-May 1941, and funds available for benefits as of May 31, 1941, by State

[In thousands; data reported by State agencies, corrected to June 28, 1941]

Social Security Board region and State	Collections deposited January-May 1941 ¹		Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account, as of May 31, 1941	Funds available for benefits, as of May 31, 1941 ²	Social Security Board region and State	Collections deposited January-May 1941 ¹		Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account, as of May 31, 1941	Funds available for benefits, as of May 31, 1941 ²
	Amount	Percentage change from January-May 1940				Amount	Percentage change from January-May 1940		
Total.....	\$458,662	+9.3	\$105,901	\$2,113,849	Region VII.—Con.				
Region I:					South Carolina.....	\$2,886	+27.2	\$691	\$13,788
Connecticut.....	12,065	+28.8	792	53,469	Tennessee.....	4,981	+17.0	1,537	17,183
Maine.....	2,190	+7.5	255	5,426	Region VIII:				
Massachusetts.....	21,241	+7.7	2,313	91,893	Iowa.....	3,913	+1.6	2,122	18,950
New Hampshire.....	1,544	+30.3	238	7,039	Minnesota.....	3,828	-40.4	2,817	23,153
Rhode Island.....	5,911	+41.7	182	10,036	Nebraska.....	1,032	-23.0	1,082	9,556
Vermont.....	794	(³)	327	3,692	North Dakota.....	284	(³)	677	2,030
Region II:					South Dakota.....	426	-21.2	403	3,386
New York.....	67,034	+5.2	6,858	243,553	Region IX:				
Region III:					Arkansas.....	1,771	+3.4	1,088	7,234
Delaware.....	1,274	+3.3	461	7,974	Kansas.....	2,424	+5.4	2,725	15,552
New Jersey.....	27,831	+16.1	4,269	153,894	Missouri.....	11,090	+13.6	4,871	67,327
Pennsylvania.....	44,287	+3.7	6,699	163,025	Oklahoma.....	3,140	-1.1	1,001	18,693
Region IV:					Region X:				
District of Columbia.....	2,886	(³)	790	21,602	Louisiana.....	4,807	(³)	1,180	19,773
Maryland.....	7,505	+18.3	1,195	26,933	New Mexico.....	708	+4.1	515	2,737
North Carolina.....	5,762	+20.5	1,103	29,052	Texas.....	7,424	(³)	4,227	59,726
Virginia.....	5,133	+3.4	2,454	23,290	Region XI:				
West Virginia.....	4,664	+7.2	1,002	22,483	Arizona.....	1,124	+5.4	338	3,873
Region V:					Colorado.....	2,403	+5	1,528	11,085
Kentucky.....	5,738	+7.6	2,752	34,327	Idaho.....	1,022	+9.7	373	2,002
Michigan.....	31,311	+25.5	1,932	96,899	Montana.....	1,419	+8.8	1,186	5,041
Ohio.....	32,727	+10.0	8,535	188,713	Utah.....	1,437	+8.2	517	4,787
Region VI:					Wyoming.....	618	+10.9	602	2,268
Illinois.....	36,656	+2.5	13,841	215,560	Region XII:				
Indiana.....	12,267	+17.3	3,190	54,074	California.....	41,203	+9.8	7,804	170,609
Wisconsin.....	4,305	-5.8	1,964	60,492	Nevada.....	492	+10.7	357	1,136
Region VII:					Oregon.....	3,564	+13.2	590	12,137
Alabama.....	5,735	+19.8	.....	21,583	Washington.....	5,958	+13.4	1,675	24,869
Florida.....	4,210	+24.2	1,509	14,738	Territories:				
Georgia.....	4,737	+9.9	2,439	26,879	Alaska.....	276	+56.7	13	1,271
Mississippi.....	1,592	+26.0	642	4,862	Hawaii.....	1,033	+16.0	80	7,595

¹ Represents contributions plus such penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees as are available for benefit payments. Figures are adjusted for refunds of contributions and for dishonored contribution checks. Employer contributions of 2.7 percent of taxable wages are collected in all States except Michigan, where rate is 3 percent. Employee contributions of 1.5 percent of taxable wages are collected in Rhode Island, and of 1 percent in Alabama, California, Kentucky, and New Jersey. Contributions are collected on monthly basis in North Carolina, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. All other States collect, either wholly or in part, on quarterly basis.

² Represents sum of balances at end of month in State clearing account, benefit-payment account, and unemployment trust fund account maintained in the U. S. Treasury. Figures are adjusted for transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account.

³ Excludes District of Columbia, Louisiana, North Dakota, Texas, and Vermont. See footnote 4.

⁴ Not computed, because data for States that shifted either wholly or in part from a monthly to a quarterly contribution basis during 1940 or 1941 are not comparable.

compared with one-fifth of the total in the preceding quarter. This increase was closely related to the rising demand for workers under the defense program, since nearly one-half of the 262,000 skilled and semiskilled placements were in occupations selected as important to defense, largely construction and metal trades.

Although the increase in placements over the corresponding quarter a year ago was shared by all industry divisions, the greatest gains occurred in construction and manufacturing, the industries most affected thus far by the defense program. Placements in construction and manufacturing totaled, respectively, 248 and 78 percent more than in the same quarter of 1940, while in all other principal industry divisions increases ranged between 25 and 35 percent. The rate of increase in construction placements, however, slackened sharply from the preceding quarter, probably because fewer Army cantonment projects were initiated (table 8). Manufacturing placements increased further over the fourth quarter of 1940 to 227,000; about 99,100 were in industries particularly important to defense.

Placements in selected defense industries have increased each month since November 1940, and amounted to 44 percent of all manufacturing placements in the first quarter of 1941 as compared with 37 percent in the preceding quarter. Of 20 selected defense industries, 13 shared in the January-March gain; increases ranged as high as 84 percent in shipbuilding and 81 percent in the clock-and-watch industry. In 7 defense indus-

Table 7.—Complete placements of men and women, by occupation and race, January-March 1941

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to May 20, 1941]

Occupation	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent-age change from October-December 1940	Total	White	Total	White
Total.....	1,083,806	-5.8	670,010	542,278	413,796	317,600
Professional and managerial.....	9,345	-1.0	7,551	7,469	1,794	1,732
Clerical and sales.....	130,974	-17.6	53,766	52,696	77,208	76,767
Service.....	342,160	+2.8	91,898	57,077	250,262	161,110
Agricultural, fishery, and forestry.....	37,512	-54.4	34,250	27,186	3,262	2,736
Skilled.....	132,196	+6.1	124,253	121,167	7,943	7,005
Semiskilled.....	129,580	+18.9	81,674	76,142	47,906	44,964
Unskilled.....	301,931	-8.2	276,525	200,450	25,406	23,281
Unspecified.....	108		93	91	15	15

Table 8.—Complete placements of men and women, by industry and race, January-March 1941

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to May 20, 1941]

Industry	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent-age change from October-December 1940	Total	White	Total	White
Total.....	1,083,806	-5.8	670,010	542,278	413,796	317,600
Agriculture, forestry, and fishery.....	33,635	-56.0	30,348	24,839	3,287	2,816
Mining.....	5,681	-8.2	5,528	5,056	153	150
Construction.....	250,127	+2.0	248,609	191,089	1,428	1,361
Manufacturing.....	227,051	+4.6	146,707	137,252	80,344	76,941
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	29,387	+5.4	27,776	22,565	1,611	1,591
Wholesale and retail trade.....	164,223	-21.6	90,028	74,042	74,195	71,432
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	9,323	+13.0	5,121	4,240	4,202	3,967
Service industries.....	362,942	+1.5	114,542	82,019	248,400	159,147
Domestic service.....	227,111	-3.3	31,528	19,912	195,583	111,607
Regular Government agencies.....	19,806	-19.1	16,869	13,425	2,937	2,808
Government relief projects.....	21,266	+124.8	13,034	11,380	8,232	7,474
Other service.....	94,759	+6.9	53,111	37,302	41,648	37,238
Establishments not elsewhere classified.....	1,437	-25.8	1,261	1,176	176	161

tries, including the important nonelectrical-machinery, iron-and-steel, and shipbuilding industries, placements increased during each month of the quarter. Although placements in the aircraft industry declined slightly during March, for the quarter as a whole they totaled 61 percent more than in the previous 3-month period.

New occupational and industrial analyses.—Complete tabulations of placements by occupational and industrial groups within major occupational and industrial groups, respectively, became available for the first time with January-March data. This detailed information, which will make possible more precise analysis of the character of placements over a period of time, will hereafter be available quarterly. The data should prove particularly useful in vocational guidance work.

During the first quarter of 1941, more draftsmen were placed in jobs than any other professional group, and the largest number of semiskilled jobs were filled by textile workers. Among skilled occupations, the 60,000 placements of carpenters alone represented nearly one-half of all placements. Significant numbers of skilled placements, each in excess of 4,000, were made also for painters; machinists; tinsmiths, coppersmiths, sheet-metal workers; and in miscellaneous machine-shop and related occupations.

Analysis of manufacturing placements indicated that more placements—35,900—were made in the apparel industry than in any other major group and that more than half of these placements were in the manufacture of women's and misses' outer clothing. Transportation equipment accounted for 26,200, the second largest number; about two-thirds of these were made in aircraft and one-fourth in shipbuilding. Relatively large numbers of jobs were also filled in nonelectrical machinery, iron and steel and their products, and food and kindred products.

Geographic distribution and personal characteristics.—The effects of the defense program were particularly evident in the trend of placements among the States. Increases over the fourth quarter of 1940 occurred in 15 States; the greatest relative gains were made in Missouri, North Carolina, and South Carolina, mainly as a result of large-scale placements on Army cantonments and other defense construction projects. Of the 19 States where most defense activity is located, 8 made more placements in the first quarter of 1941 than in the fourth quarter of 1940; last year all 19 had declines between these quarters. Alabama, Michigan, Tennessee, and West Virginia were the only States in this group in which fewer manufacturing placements were made during January–March 1941 than in the preceding quarter.

There is no evidence that groups which have encountered employer discrimination in the past—older workers, women, and non-white workers—have as yet experienced any advantage from the increased demand for labor. From the standpoint of age preference, the only significant change occurred in the group under 21, which represented 17 percent of all placements during January–March 1941 as compared with 15 percent and 12 percent in corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1939, respectively (table 9).

Clearance.—Virtually all 51,000 of the inter-labor-market-area placements during the first quarter of 1941 were concentrated in construction. This concentration reflected the special service given contractors who were engaged in constructing defense military projects in rural areas where local supplies of labor were inadequate. Only 1,800 inter-area placements were made in manufacturing, of which 80 percent were in defense industries—nearly 700 in aircraft, and between

Table 9.—Complete placements of men and women, by age and race, January–March 1941

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to May 10, 1941]

Age (years)	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percentage change from October–December 1940	Total	White	Total	White
Total.....	1,083,806	—5.8	670,010	542,278	413,796	317,600
Under 21.....	181,820	—19.8	99,291	83,580	82,529	72,162
21–24.....	301,495	+3.0	122,502	97,446	78,993	63,281
25–29.....	173,179	—3.2	111,145	86,886	62,034	44,390
30–34.....	132,810	—3.2	85,071	66,939	47,739	32,739
35–39.....	109,393	—4.6	67,283	53,290	42,110	29,165
40–44.....	97,672	—6.0	59,609	48,307	38,063	26,651
45–49.....	77,979	—1.4	50,457	41,774	27,822	21,200
50–54.....	53,018	—6.1	34,773	29,490	18,245	14,244
55–59.....	32,756	—2.3	22,427	19,394	10,329	8,362
60–64.....	15,712	—5.7	11,253	9,971	4,450	3,759
65 and over.....	6,907	—2.4	5,357	4,401	1,550	1,247
Unspecified.....	1,065	.....	842	800	223	199

100 and 200 each in industrial chemicals, iron and steel, and nonelectrical machinery. About 39 percent of the inter-area clearance placements were in skilled jobs and more than half in unskilled jobs. The age distribution of clearance placements differed somewhat from that of all placements for groups under 35 years of age. Only 11 percent were in the age group under 21 years, as compared with 17 percent of all placements, whereas 52 percent were in the 21–34 year groups, as compared with 47 percent of the total.

Interstate Claims, First Quarter, 1941

The maintenance of the level of interstate migration during the first quarter of 1941, as reflected by unemployment compensation data, coincidentally with a sharp drop in unemployment, suggests that the national defense program has stimulated the movement of workers seeking jobs in expanding industrial areas. The tabulation below indicates these trends. Consequently, 6.4 weeks of

Quarter	Interstate claims	Intrastate claims
1940		
January–March.....	547,501	11,285,206
April–June.....	557,257	11,921,187
July–September.....	557,450	12,232,551
October–December.....	478,848	7,490,967
1941		
January–March.....	557,550	8,648,862

interstate unemployment during the first quarter of 1941 were compensated for every 100 weeks of intrastate total unemployment, whereas in the

Table 10.—Number of weeks of unemployment compensated by payments on interstate claims¹ received as liable State from agent State,² by State,
January–March 1941

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to May 1, 1941]

Social Security Board region and agent State																											
Total	Region I					Region II		Region III			Region IV				Region V			Region VI			Region VII						
	Conn.	Maine	Mass.	N. H.	R. I.	Vt.	N. Y.	Del.	N. J.	Pa.	D. C.	Md.	N. C.	Va.	W. Va.	Ky.	Mich.	Ohio	Ill.	Ind.	Wis.	Ala.	Fla.	Ga.	Miss.	S. C.	Tenn.
557,547	6,546	2,693	13,535	3,269	4,378	1,476	26,670	1,336	15,527	21,174	5,190	6,225	5,404	8,577	5,221	8,765	13,287	12,933	10,642	10,151	6,950	8,264	40,417	7,673	6,265	4,347	11,183
Region I: Connecticut	7,608																										
Maine	361	1,110	1,594	112	344	83	3,096	32	330	276	37	58	36	75	7	10	59	102	70	43	11	3	553	37	12	24	33
Massachusetts	13,980	1,402	1,292	608	81	79	3,011	0	57	36	150	193	0	0	0	1	2	35	14	14	0	1	11	155	15	0	6
New Hampshire	3,753	37	436	1,623	2,461	400	3,011	10	308	510	2	4	13	1	4	115	48	168	99	108	15	45	25	2,298	54	2	20
Rhode Island	3,744	333	1,988	105	105	14	452	8	120	9	22	76	7	38	0	0	28	17	9	4	7	9	212	6	1	4	6
Vermont	2,049	32	118	578	379	43	584	0	16	12	0	0	4	0	37	0	13	12	9	0	0	8	483	13	0	14	5
Region II: New York	63,310	2,901	412	3,980	241	811	446	109	7,964	7,219	1,080	1,180	538	1,234	327	211	1,434	1,553	2,059	299	183	605	16,706	824	87	437	347
Region III: Delaware	3,201																										
New Jersey	11,533	299	53	414	34	116	25	2,226	207	4,009	28	507	20	56	67	86	221	194	195	102	18	3	10	103	10	0	11
Pennsylvania	19,138	311	25	31	33	43	44	4,201	402	1,199	225	296	208	477	67	86	602	1,821	447	296	145	68	61	698	63	11	76
Region IV: Dist. of Col.	8,594																										
Maryland	8,810	17	3	40	8	10	397	1	12	1,006	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	
North Carolina	6,810	33	17	21	27	3	397	1	12	1,006	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	
Virginia	8,371	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
West Virginia	7,074	22	18	18	17	4	578	1	12	400	21	51	14	145	173	186	1,477	1,033	608	180	112	2	128	154	25	18	
Region V: Kentucky	15,399	48	3	95	3	43	10	948	18	110	1,853	113	144	145	153	342	713	1,477	1,033	608	180	112	2	128	154	25	18
Michigan	17,516	48	3	95	3	43	10	948	18	110	1,853	113	144	145	153	342	713	1,477	1,033	608	180	112	2	128	154	25	18
Ohio	37,581	38	1	257	24	29	1,331	14	188	642	113	149	75	100	160	330	1,877	1,477	1,033	608	180	112	2	128	154	25	18
Region VI: Illinois	8,237	4	5	12	0	1	115	14	35	134	3	5	2	6	4	81	57	831	2,417	2,417	2,417	2,417	2,417	2,417	2,417	2,417	2,417
Indiana	8,964	7	0	8	0	0	339	0	39	211	32	35	153	128	37	225	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327
Wisconsin	2,207	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Region VII: Alabama	6,010	45	45	83	17	18	14	323	19	151	267	28	61	140	80	34	160	131	228	158	128	29	653	1,673	865	176	934
Georgia	7,705	9	0	28	2	0	3	327	10	95	138	46	59	377	123	0	161	211	249	185	151	251	251	251	251	251	251
Mississippi	4,524	4	2	0	0	0	69	0	19	14	4	19	33	23	0	56	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
South Carolina	2,488	10	0	2	0	7	8	254	0	62	69	99	62	575	120	10	2	24	40	13	0	7	68	102	403	5	120
Tennessee	10,548	28	8	35	7	21	9	173	5	118	131	55	59	299	313	102	1,012	753	461	817	386	87	289	2	104	9	39
Region VIII: Iowa	6,769	0	0	11	7	0	160	0	17	25	30	23	19	11	13	14	267	55	569	112	551	5	218	3	24	0	33
Minnesota	9,331	0	0	11	7	0	27	0	0	16	6	2	1	1	0	10	58	15	46	31	103	4	4	1	28	9	0
Nebraska	4,738	2	0	6	0	0	28	1	0	3	7	0	2	1	0	0	10	15	46	31	103	4	4	1	28	9	0
Region IX: Kansas	9,424	12	0	5	0	0	60	0	27	75	18	0	0	0	0	0	26	9	37	8	4	5	4	0	0	0	2
Kansas	8,100	7	0	5	0	0	60	0	27	75	18	0	0	0	0	0	26	9	37	8	4	5	4	0	0	0	2
Missouri	11,432	0	41	10	10	11	165	0	33	56	7	35	53	12	8	165	280	91	1,716	158	76	90	167	82	76	38	193
Oklahoma	9,694	13	14	52	3	4	0	0	0	44	5	5	0	15	34	25	61	64	382	49	51	45	42	8	12	2	67
Region X: Louisiana	6,943	0	0	1	0	0	131	15	39	62	16	33	28	14	1	46	62	136	369	47	41	303	316	279	1,154	19	263
New Mexico	14,156	24	0	32	8	12	2	18	88	38	16	26	74	38	56	134	340	106	166	122	114	336	46	170	0	54	0
Texas	6,953	156	2	11	0	1	100	1	8	45	16	11	27	16	1	113	100	55	376	80	40	35	33	4	8	0	60
Region XI: Arizona	12,708	26	12	27	0	1	100	1	8	45	16	11	27	16	1	113	100	55	376	80	40	35	33	4	8	0	60
Idaho	11,684	0	0	3	0	0	18	1	0	25	18	3	4	11	0	29	155	62	151	55	202	0	36	0	19	7	20
Montana	15,703	0	0	10	0	7	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	9	19	27	7	27	39	1	7	3	0	0	19
Utah	3,922	0	0	13	0	0	15	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	9	19	27	7	27	39	1	7	3	0	0	19
Wyoming	5,739	0	11	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	19	27	7	27	39	1	7	3	0	0	19
Region XII: California	67,171	132	53	382	17	108	33	2,710	10	331	911	182	93	234	241	83	397	768	1,119	2,187	624	621	445	922	227	349	967
Nevada	9,298	21	1	9	0	6	54	7	42	2	2	0	5	18	23	1	23	46	83	51	28	14	43	11	24	1	7
Oregon	8,937	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	18,202	13	7	26	0	0	0	0	13	48	26	10	109	20	4	39	1	123	34	150	63	213	30	21	45	43	0
Territories: Alaska	3,357	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	3,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10.—Number of weeks of unemployment compensated by payments on interstate claims¹ received as liable State from agent State,² by State, January–March 1941—Continued

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to May 1, 1941]

Social Security Board region and liable State	Social Security Board region and agent State																									
	Region VIII					Region IX					Region X				Region XI					Region XII				Territories		Un- allo- cated ³
	Iowa	Minn.	Nebr.	N. Dak.	S. Dak.	Ark.	Kans.	Mo.	Okla.	La.	N. Mex.	Tex.	Ariz.	Colo.	Idaho	Mont.	Utah	Wyo.	Calif.	Nev.	Oreg.	Wash.	Alaska	Hawaii		
Total.....	8,042	9,965	5,964	3,487	3,076	13,255	10,683	20,187	20,804	7,473	4,108	22,114	7,510	7,807	8,150	5,153	5,781	2,033	64,348	3,644	19,131	26,254	561	803	56	
Region I: Connecticut.....	10	31	16	6	0	0	0	2	12	0	27	17	37	8	6	3	3	3	0	245	6	1	34	0	0	0
Maine.....	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	110	1	12	0	0	0	
Massachusetts.....	0	52	1	0	0	0	0	0	27	14	12	71	29	34	9	34	0	0	0	1,022	1	15	11	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	8	7	0	0	
Rhode Island.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vermont.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Region II: New York.....	129	319	90	9	40	185	122	445	108	313	55	507	394	178	38	43	98	21	6,237	135	111	189	28	19	0	
Region III: Delaware.....	36	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Jersey.....	184	225	31	0	0	25	7	75	2	46	0	57	15	14	13	2	2	0	0	798	25	4	5	3	9	0
Pennsylvania.....	27	92	0	0	0	57	34	139	74	43	25	131	70	76	16	16	3	14	6	654	1	12	33	0	6	
Region IV: Dist. of Col. Maryland.....	33	9	7	0	0	8	24	174	20	18	31	48	56	47	0	0	10	6	256	33	4	35	0	0	0	
North Carolina.....	26	19	0	0	0	21	15	42	22	29	24	10	32	3	0	0	8	0	77	5	1	1	0	0	0	
Virginia.....	22	0	0	0	0	40	16	6	6	16	24	87	0	13	0	0	30	0	111	0	16	31	0	0	0	
West Virginia.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	
Region V: Kentucky.....	109	12	0	0	0	19	26	12	18	25	10	33	19	48	1	1	16	0	83	11	1	4	9	0	0	
Michigan.....	196	507	102	24	27	418	70	250	34	45	32	134	44	70	2	8	2	10	174	6	0	40	0	0	0	
Ohio.....	113	176	17	0	0	0	96	473	200	167	28	17	331	103	118	17	30	19	1,445	18	39	207	0	11	0	
Region VI: Illinois.....	1,585	894	362	32	150	978	702	2,557	2,047	643	142	1,253	522	433	88	71	30	45	6,609	3	280	387	10	39	0	
Indiana.....	132	63	55	0	0	0	62	215	165	40	24	152	98	47	17	8	3	0	644	0	49	45	0	0	0	
Wisconsin.....	124	484	28	12	10	0	5	45	21	56	0	27	16	0	0	0	0	0	195	0	28	19	0	0	0	
Region VII: Alabama.....	46	31	1	0	0	0	8	107	102	321	0	27	16	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Florida.....	12	15	0	0	0	0	149	34	108	17	35	194	25	28	0	0	8	0	296	2	26	27	0	0	0	
Georgia.....	46	23	1	0	0	21	63	35	70	132	5	175	21	13	11	0	0	0	467	0	57	8	0	0	0	
Mississippi.....	1	11	0	0	0	0	402	35	256	50	4	263	30	9	0	0	0	0	8	131	0	12	14	0	0	
South Carolina.....	12	15	0	0	0	0	1	5	45	21	56	1	21	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	11	3	0	0	0	
Tennessee.....	76	27	1	0	0	0	776	65	461	134	180	31	258	31	49	18	0	17	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Region VIII: Iowa.....	872	159	105	53	163	102	342	998	131	34	5	161	44	102	40	20	11	16	912	12	132	103	0	0	0	
Minnesota.....	841	159	105	689	539	173	149	610	895	170	0	10	143	15	8	50	153	222	1,919	24	203	510	0	11	0	
Nebraska.....	218	460	171	65	238	11	69	42	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	1,535	24	171	425	2	0	0	
North Dakota.....	45	22	58	19	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	329	0	110	108	0	0	0	
South Dakota.....	507	97	335	22	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	318	0	38	68	4	11	0	
Region IX: Arkansas.....	108	24	101	8	4	1,020	1,341	768	1,020	102	0	191	2,067	187	149	24	3	17	21	2,272	16	53	82	0	0	
Oklahoma.....	12	12	27	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Region X: Louisiana.....	16	12	15	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Mexico.....	1	13	27	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Texas.....	84	92	92	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Region XI: Arizona.....	335	190	636	18	12	225	160	237	557	80	723	541	333	157	426	1,281	621	259	77	2,619	145	705	12	8	0	
Colorado.....	61	145	149	74	54	426	56	141	218	133	7	40	133	157	426	1,281	621	259	77	2,619	145	705	12	8	0	
Idaho.....	225	1,508	267	1,264	426	56	141	218	133	7	40	133	157	426	1,281	621	259	77	2,619	145	705	12	8	0	0	
Montana.....	16	12	15	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Utah.....	1	13	27	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wyoming.....	106	207	301	36	89	32	78	218	175	11	38	92	39	507	368	1,353	597	206	100	1,815	50	141	295	11	0	
Region XII: California.....	1,244	1,330	1,243	456	616	3,127	2,282	4,934	5,278	577	907	4,457	3,095	1,954	1,353	732	2,219	319	2,451	7,594	2,451	5,953	217	627	0	
Nevada.....	122	72	90	30	14	52	58	103	136	21	16	80	33	135	688	211	119	20	4,741	65	413	386	17	2	0	
Oregon.....	125	455	212	397	131	234	122	342	205	26	3	22	11	186	201	172	573	178	20	4,601	68	6,222	190	20	56	
Washington.....	125	455	212	397	131	234	122	342	205	26	3	22	11	186	201	172	573	178	20	4,601	68	6,222	190	20	56	
Territories: Alaska.....	21	103	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hawaii.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

¹ Includes claims for partial unemployment for a number of States, although such payments are not provided in the interstate benefit-payment plan.
² Liable State is one to which claim has been forwarded by agent State for disposition.
³ Represents weeks compensated as liable State for which break-down by agent State was not reported.

comparable 1940 period, the ratio was only 4.9 weeks.

As a result of the concentration in January of new individual benefit years in States which began paying unemployment benefits in January of 1938 or 1939, and also of seasonal unemployment in a number of industries, the 557,500 weeks of

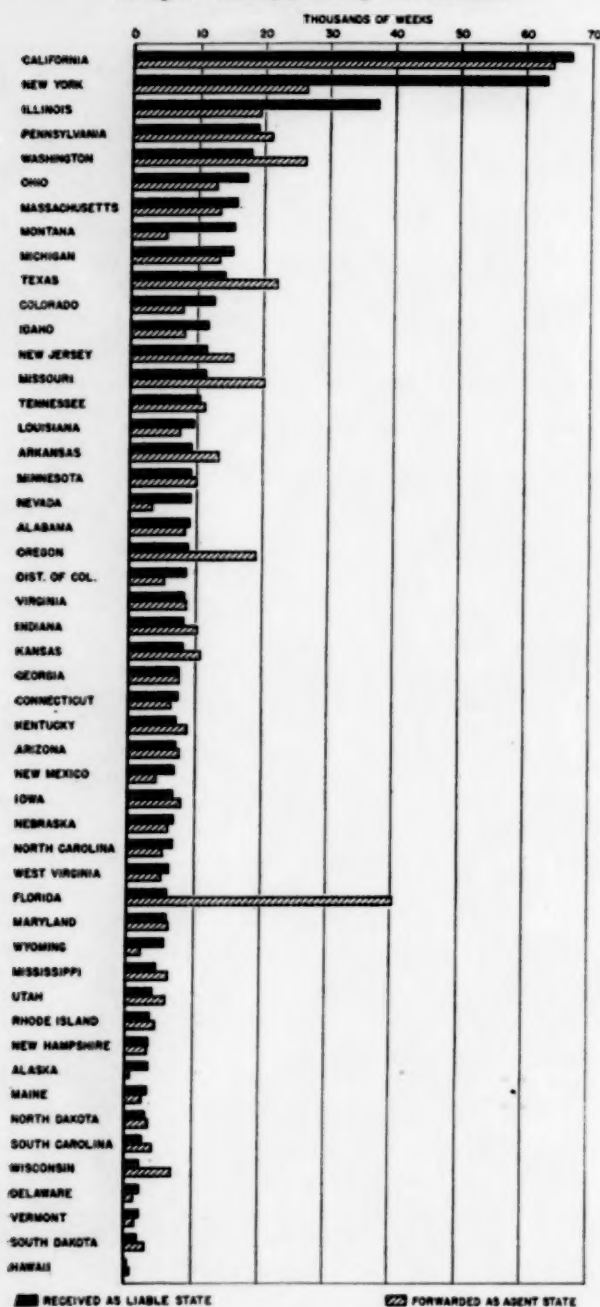
interstate unemployment compensated represented an increase of 78,700 over the last quarter of 1940 (table 10).

Increases over the number of weeks compensated in the first quarter of 1940 were reported by 27 States. The District of Columbia compensated three times as many weeks as a year ago, when claims for interstate unemployment were accepted for the first time and hence relatively few claims were filed. New York and Oregon reported the next largest relative gains—32 and 41 percent, respectively. The largest decreases occurred in Florida, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Wyoming.

Few States handled equivalent numbers of interstate claims both as agent and as liable State. In several, there was a marked difference between the volume of claims transmitted as agent and the number received for payment. As in January-March of last year, Alaska compensated as liable State six times the number of weeks of unemployment that it forwarded as agent State. Montana, Nevada, New York, and Wyoming compensated more than twice as many claims as they transmitted. In Illinois, the number of weeks compensated was also considerably in excess of the volume sent to other States. In previous quarters, high ratios were also reported by these States. Florida transmitted more than 6½ times the volume of claims compensated as liable State, and Hawaii, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Wisconsin sent between two and three times as many. In Wisconsin, this quarter marks the fifth successive one that the proportion has been at least that high, principally because of the continued migration of workers who return to Wisconsin after employment in the highly industrialized sections of northern Illinois. All but one of the States in the Southwest and North Central areas transmitted more claims than they compensated.

As usual, most of the interstate claims compensated were transmitted by contiguous States. At least three-fourths of the weeks of interstate unemployment compensated by Nevada, New Hampshire, and Oregon were forwarded from nearby States. In 30 other States more than half of the interstate payments were made to claimants in contiguous States. In 3 States, claims for approximately half or more of all weeks compensated were received from a single contiguous State. As in previous quarters, contiguous States

Chart 6.—Number of weeks compensated as liable and as agent State, January–March 1941



forwarded only a small part of the interstate claims compensated by California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Maine, Montana, and Utah.

Certain States attract claimants in large numbers from all parts of the country. California and Washington, for example, transmitted claims to 50 jurisdictions; Illinois to 49 jurisdictions; and Florida, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Texas to 48 jurisdictions. Approximately 18 percent of all interstate claims compensated by Illinois and more than 9 percent each in Michigan, New York, and Ohio were transmitted by California. As in the comparable 1940 period, Florida was the largest single contributor to the New York receipts; 26 percent of the total weeks compensated by New York originated in Florida. Between 9 and 19 percent of all the weeks compensated in Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania were also forwarded by Florida.

State Amendments

During June, nine States amended their employment security laws: California, Connecticut, Florida, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, South Carolina, and Wisconsin. In addition, a bill approved May 20, amending the Hawaii law, is included in this analysis. In each of these States, except California and New Jersey, the changes were extensive.

Coverage.—Coverage provisions were amended in Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, and Wisconsin. Connecticut extended coverage from employers of five or more workers in 20 weeks to employers of four or more in 13 weeks, effective in 1942, and to any employer subject to the Federal law if he employed one or more workers in the State during the year. Florida, Hawaii, and Michigan extended coverage to any employer subject to the Federal law to the extent that services performed for him constitute employment taxable under the Federal law. Ohio provided that liability shall be retroactive to the beginning of the calendar quarter (instead of the beginning of the calendar year) in which conditions making the employer subject to the law were fulfilled.

Wisconsin defined employment to include employees of contractors employed by "employers" and excluded service as an officer or member of the crew of a vessel on the navigable waters of the

United States. Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, and South Carolina adopted employment exclusions conforming more nearly with the Federal law. Hawaii repealed the joint-control provision, and Connecticut, Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin amended coverage termination provisions.

Contributions.—Contribution provisions were amended in Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, and Wisconsin. The \$3,000 wage limitation was adopted in Connecticut, Hawaii, and Missouri, and the wages-paid basis for contributions was provided in Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, and South Carolina. These seven States also excluded from wages certain payments by employers which are excluded by the Federal law. In addition, Connecticut and Hawaii excluded voluntary payments by an employer to an employee on leave of absence for military training.

Collection methods were amended in Florida, Hawaii, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, and Wisconsin. Florida and Wisconsin reduced the interest rate on delinquent contributions from 1 percent to 0.5 percent. Florida provided a penalty of \$5 for each day of failure to file the correct report, and Wisconsin provided a tardy-filing fee of \$1 for each delinquency. Hawaii authorized arbitrary assessments and compromise of delinquent contributions. Ohio and Wisconsin made contributions a lien on the property of a delinquent employer. The dead line for refund of erroneously collected contributions was extended from 2 to 4 years in Florida, from 3 to 4 years in Hawaii, and from 1 to 4 years in Ohio and South Carolina.

Experience rating.—Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, and Wisconsin amended experience-rating provisions. Connecticut advanced the effective date of experience rating from July 1 to April 1, 1941; provided that experience rating shall not apply in any year unless the fund on December 31 exceeds \$25 million; revised the rating schedule to provide that, if the balance in the fund is over \$25 million and less than \$40 million, rates shall range from 2.1 to 2.7 percent, with an average of 2.4 percent, and, if the balance in the fund is at least \$40 million, rates shall range from 1.5 to 2.7 percent with a 2.1-percent average. Under the former provision, rates ranged from 1.5 to 2.7 percent, with no experience rating unless the fund's

assets exceeded the benefits paid in the preceding year.

Florida changed from a reserve-ratio to a benefit-ratio type of experience rating and established rates ranging from 1.7 to 2.7 percent, but with the proviso that the reserve in the fund must exceed \$12 million before employers can obtain a rate reduction below 2.7 percent. Under the former law, rates ranged from 1 to 2.7 percent, and assets of the fund were required to exceed benefits in the preceding year for rate reduction below 2.7 percent and to equal twice such benefits for reduction below 2 percent. Florida also amended charging provisions and repealed a provision for guaranteed-employment accounts.

Hawaii advanced the effective date of experience rating from July 1, 1942, to April 1, 1941; provided rates ranging from 2.25 percent to 0 (instead of from 1.8 percent to 0) for reserve ratios ranging from 4 to 10 percent and over, no rate to be less than 2.7 percent unless the fund's assets equal at least 5 percent of the average annual pay rolls of all employers for the 10 preceding years; repealed the provision for a penalty rate of 4 percent and the provision that no rate shall be less than 2.7 percent unless the fund's assets exceed total benefits paid, or less than 1.8 percent unless the excess is twice total benefits paid; amended charging provisions and prescribed a method for determining benefit experience for 1938; provided for notification of employers of rate determinations; and added provisions relating to experience rating of successor employers.

Michigan amended its experience-rating provision to require $3\frac{1}{2}$ (instead of 3) years of contribution experience, with the experience period—3 most recently completed calendar years—unchanged; eliminated State experience as a factor in determining experience rates; provided for notification of employers of rate determinations; and established provisions for determination of rates of successor employers.

Missouri prescribed a rate increase of 0.5 percent whenever the fund on any December 31 shall fail to equal twice the contributions or twice the benefits—whichever is greater—in any year; amended charging provisions; provided for hearings on rate determinations; and added provisions for determination of rates of successor employers.

Ohio revised rates to range from 0.7 to 2.7 percent for reserve ratios ranging from 12 percent to

less than 1 percent, with a provision for a rate of 3 percent if contributions fail to exceed benefits for all past periods. All rates are subject to an increase of 0.5 percent if the balance in the fund is less than the benefits paid in the past 2 years. (The law formerly provided rates of from 1 to 3 percent for reserve ratios ranging from 15 percent to less than 8 percent, and 4 percent if contributions failed to exceed benefits.) Ohio also changed the computation date for rate changes and revised charging provisions.

South Carolina amended the charging provisions and provided that no rate shall be reduced below 2.7 percent if the assets of the fund on any July 1 are less than \$5 million (in lieu of the former provision prohibiting rate reduction below 2.7 percent unless the fund's assets exceeded benefits in the preceding year, or below 1.8 percent unless assets equaled twice such benefits).

Wisconsin added as a requirement for reduced rates the provision that an employer's pay roll for each of the preceding 3 years shall have equaled at least \$100 and at least 10 percent of his largest pay roll for any one of those 3 years; provided that, if the pooled fund falls below \$2 million, at least \$1 million is to be transferred to it from individual reserve accounts (former provision specified that if the fund fell below \$500,000, each employer must contribute to the pooled account 1 percent of his positive net reserve); and repealed the provision for joint accounts.

Benefits.—Benefit provisions were amended in Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, and Wisconsin. Connecticut adopted a calendar-year base period (instead of the first 4 of the last 5 quarters preceding the benefit year) and a uniform benefit year beginning with the first Sunday in April and ending with the Saturday before the first Sunday in the succeeding April (instead of 52 weeks beginning with the filing of a valid claim). The formula for computing benefits as a proportion of the highest quarterly earnings was retained, but a new feature was added, modifying the benefit amount by the balance in the fund. A schedule was provided of weekly benefit amounts up to \$15 (the former maximum) when the fund's assets are \$25 million or less, up to \$17 when the assets are more than \$25 million but less than \$40 million, and up to \$20 when assets are \$40 million or more. In each case the minimum is \$6 (formerly \$5).

Duration also is to vary according to the size of the fund, equaling $\frac{1}{2}$ of base-period wages with a maximum of 18 weeks when assets are \$40 million or more, $\frac{1}{3}$ with a maximum of 15 weeks when assets are between \$25 million and \$40 million, and $\frac{1}{4}$ with a maximum of 13 weeks (the former maximum) when assets are \$25 million or less.

Florida amended the benefit schedule to increase the minimum weekly benefit amount from \$3 to \$5 and to lower slightly the rate for high-wage groups. Hawaii increased the maximum weekly benefit amount from \$15 to \$20; changed partial benefits to equal the difference between the weekly benefit amount and all wages (instead of wages over \$3); and increased benefit duration to provide a flat 20 weeks (instead of 16 weeks or $\frac{1}{2}$ of base-period wages).

Michigan increased the minimum weekly benefit amount from \$6 to \$7 and the maximum benefit duration from 16 to 18 weeks, and amended partial benefits to equal the difference between the weekly benefit amount and the smaller of 75 percent of weekly earnings or weekly earnings in excess of \$3. Partial benefits formerly equaled the difference between at least 75 percent of earnings (as fixed by the State agency) and the weekly benefit amount, or the difference between monthly earnings and five times the weekly benefit amount.

Missouri increased the maximum weekly benefit amount from \$15 to \$18; changed the minimum to 50 cents instead of the lesser of \$5 or 6 percent of high-quarter wages; and increased duration from 12 to 16 weeks or 20 percent (instead of 16 percent) of wage credits.

Ohio shortened the base period from 8 to 4 quarters; changed the weekly benefit rate from 50 percent of the average weekly wage to a proportion of the highest quarterly earnings, shown in a weighted schedule; increased the minimum weekly benefit amount from 25 cents to \$5; changed partial benefits from a schedule of percentages based on the average weekly wage to equal the difference between the weekly benefit amount and wages over \$2; and increased benefit duration from 16 to 18 weeks.

South Carolina increased the minimum weekly benefit amount from \$3 to \$4 and added a provision for reducing the weekly benefit amount and benefit duration by not more than 25 percent when the balance in the fund falls below \$5 million.

Wisconsin amended the weekly benefit rate to

provide benefits ranging from \$6 to \$17 in dollar intervals (instead of from \$6 to \$15 in intervals of \$1.50); amended benefit duration to equal 1 week of benefits to each 2 weeks of employment by a given employer within the 52 weeks preceding the end of the worker's most recent employment by that employer, not more than 40 such weeks to be counted; reduced employer's liability from 68 to 52 weeks after the end of the employment; and authorized the State agency to prescribe that in determining the average weekly wage, those weeks in which a worker earned less than \$5 may be disregarded, if the worker has earned \$10 or more in at least 12 weeks from the employer.

Seasonal provisions were amended in Florida, Hawaii, Missouri, Ohio, and South Carolina. Connecticut provided for a study of seasonality. Provisions relating to part-time workers were repealed in Hawaii and Missouri.

Waiting period.—The waiting period was reduced from 2 weeks to 1 week in Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, and South Carolina; from 2-4 weeks to 2 weeks in the benefit year in Michigan; from 3 weeks in 13—maximum 5 weeks in 65—to 2 weeks in the benefit year in Missouri; from 3 weeks to 2 weeks in the benefit year in Ohio. Wisconsin reduced the waiting period to require an initial waiting period of 2 weeks in a calendar year (instead of 2 weeks per employer) and an additional waiting period whenever unemployment has been interrupted by employment which requires a new determination of benefit rights (instead of a maximum of 1 additional waiting-period week per employer within the calendar year). The former provision for a waiting period for partial benefits was repealed, but a new provision specifies that partial benefits are not payable to a new employee during the first 4 weeks of employment by a given employer.

Wage qualifications.—Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, and South Carolina amended their qualifying-wage provisions, and Wisconsin amended its employment-qualification provision. Connecticut changed from a requirement of 24 times the weekly benefit amount to a requirement of wages of \$144 in the base period; Florida from 60 times the weekly benefit amount to \$200 in the base period, including some wages in 3 separate quarters; Hawaii from 24 to 30 times the weekly benefit amount; and

Michigan from \$200 in the base period and \$50 in each of 2 quarters to \$250 in the base period, including some wages in 2 separate quarters.

Ohio changed from an employment qualification of 20 weeks in the year preceding the date of claim to a combined employment and earnings requirement of 20 weeks' employment and \$160 earnings in the base period. South Carolina provided a requirement of 30 times the weekly benefit amount if such amount is \$4 and 40 times if \$5 or more (instead of 40 times, if the weekly benefit amount was from \$3 to \$6, and 50 times, if \$7 or more). South Carolina provided also that claimants who fail to receive qualifying wages corresponding to wages received in the high quarter shall receive the next lower weekly benefit amount.

Wisconsin substituted a requirement of 14 weeks of employment with one or more employers within the 52 weeks preceding the end of the most recent employment, for the former probationary requirement of employment for more than 4 weeks or employment on a monthly salary basis for more than a month by the employer from whose account the employee draws benefits.

Disqualifications.—Disqualification provisions were amended in Connecticut, Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Connecticut amended the labor-dispute disqualification provision by deleting the "stoppage of work" clause and by providing that a claimant shall not be disqualified because of a lock-out unless it results from demands of employees rather than the employer, and added certain miscellaneous disqualifications not previously contained in the law.

Florida increased the maximum disqualification period for voluntary quit and discharge for misconduct from 7 to 12 weeks but repealed the provision requiring a reduction in benefit duration in each such case of disqualification.

Hawaii provided disqualification for voluntary leaving, discharge for misconduct, and refusal of suitable work for 2-7 weeks, in addition to the week of separation (instead of for duration of such unemployment); limited "good cause" for voluntary leaving to "good cause attributable to his employing unit"; provided disqualification for any week (instead of an unspecified period) of unemployment due to a labor dispute; and repealed certain miscellaneous disqualification provisions.

Michigan changed the disqualification for vol-

untary leaving and discharge for misconduct from 3-9 weeks to 3-5 weeks, in addition to the week of leaving, and for refusal of suitable work from 1-5 weeks to 3-5 weeks, and in each case provided for a reduction in benefit duration by the number of weeks of disqualification imposed (not including the week of separation); provided a similar disqualification period and reduction in benefit duration for a married woman who quits work to move with her husband to another locality; limited good cause for voluntary leaving to "good cause attributable to the employer"; added the "stoppage of work" clause to the labor-dispute disqualification provision; and reduced disqualification for false statement to obtain benefits from 5-9 to 3-5 weeks.

Missouri substituted a disqualification of 4-8 weeks and provided that benefit duration shall be reduced for weeks of such disqualification (instead of cancelation of wage credits) for refusal of suitable work and amended the labor-dispute disqualification provision to specify that, if other work is obtained and lost during the dispute, the worker must have obtained employment for the major part of 2 weeks in order to terminate the disqualification. Formerly, a probationary period of 3 weeks or 1 month was required.

Ohio provided a reduction in maximum benefits by 6 weeks (instead of 3 weeks) in case of voluntary quitting or discharge for misconduct; substituted "labor dispute (other than lock-out)" for "strike" in the labor-dispute disqualification provision; and adopted a disqualification for leaving work to marry or because of marital obligations, and certain other miscellaneous disqualification causes.

Wisconsin replaced the former provision to postpone benefits for refusal of suitable work with good cause by a provision to suspend eligibility for refusal due to physical inability, while such inability exists; provided for reducing benefits when a claimant conceals any part of his wages or refuses a job offer; and added a provision for cancelation of benefit rights earned by a woman prior to unemployment due to marriage, under specified conditions.

Administration.—Appeals procedures were amended in Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Wisconsin. Provisions to safeguard the administration fund,

including a provision calling for replacement of lost or improperly expended funds, were enacted in California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, South Carolina, and Wisconsin.

Preserving benefit rights of persons in military service.—Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, and Wisconsin adopted provisions for protecting the benefit rights of persons in military service.

Railroad Unemployment Insurance*

In the 4 weeks ended May 30, 1941, the regional offices of the Railroad Retirement Board received 2,141 applications for certificates of benefit rights (table 1). The average of 535 per week in May was less than one-third of the April figure and the lowest weekly average in any month since the beginning of railroad unemployment insurance operations in July 1939. Decreases from the preceding month occurred in every region, but the largest were in Cleveland and Atlanta, where the coal-mining stoppage caused application receipts to rise to extraordinary heights in April.

By the end of May applications based on 1939 wages numbered 178,775. Of this total, 174,980 were held to be eligible, and certificates of benefit rights were issued to the applicants; a small number of these certificates are subject to adjustment after investigation of additional base-year wages claimed by the applicant. At the end of May, 397 applications were still in the process of adjudication and 3,398 applications had been declared ineligible because credited compensation in 1939 was less than \$150.

*Prepared by the Bureau of Research and Information Service, Railroad Retirement Board, in collaboration with the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.

The decline in claim receipts which began in February continued at an even greater pace in May. In the 4 weeks ended May 30, only 48,724 claims were received in the regional offices, an average of 12,181 per week and nearly 8,400 below the April average. As in application receipts, this weekly average was the lowest in any month since the beginning of the program. The number of claims dropped rapidly during the month, from 15,610 in the first week to 7,769 in the last. Claim receipts in the last two weeks indicated that the average number of unemployed registering under the act in the first half of May was only 19,000, less than half the number in the corresponding period of 1940. The decline in claims was due to the rise in railroad and other employment. According to the compilation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, employment in class I railroads rose by nearly 44,000 from the middle of April to the middle of May. Although the increase of more than 31,000 in maintenance-of-way employment was mainly seasonal in character, substantial increases occurred also in the shops and in the train-and-engine service.

The large reduction in claims from April to May occurred in every regional office except

Table 1.—Railroad unemployment insurance: Applications for certificate of benefit rights and claims received, and benefit payments certified, by specified period, 1940-41 and 1939-40¹

Period	1940-41				1939-40			
	Applications	Claims	Benefit payments		Applications	Claims	Benefit payments	
			Number	Amount			Number	Amount
Middle of November-May.....	76,778	786,295	2 690,862	\$13,059,777	79,332	868,568	658,530	\$9,785,880
May.....	2,141	48,724	40,418	740,346	4,831	96,519	70,746	991,088
1st week.....	697	15,610	13,084	249,178	1,328	30,285	22,696	313,148
2d week.....	679	14,106	11,930	216,650	1,299	24,608	17,053	234,882
3d week.....	497	11,239	8,834	166,883	1,275	23,599	17,979	236,270
4th week.....	368	7,769	6,570	118,635	929	18,027	13,118	186,838
Weekly average:								
Middle of November-December.....	6,324	32,206	23,802	435,043	5,058	27,498	18,127	275,573
January.....	2,885	39,752	39,362	754,649	3,499	37,038	28,069	421,824
February.....	1,464	33,327	31,451	614,283	2,280	34,489	27,950	422,607
March.....	1,931	29,255	27,760	539,420	1,603	35,082	28,833	428,638
April.....	1,850	30,559	18,087	329,462	1,915	30,612	24,297	354,781
May.....	535	12,181	10,105	185,037	1,208	24,130	17,687	247,772

¹ Data begin as of middle of November, because Nov. 16, 1940, was first day for processing claims under amended act.

² Net figures, corrected for underpayments and recovery of overpayments through end of May.

Cleveland and Atlanta. In these regions the effect of the coal-mining stoppage caused a rise in claim receipts in the last half of April. Although most of the mines opened at the end of April or shortly thereafter, claims received in both regional offices continued high in the first 2 weeks of May. These claims related to 14-day registration periods which were begun in the second half of April and could not be completed until some time in May.

The number of claims processed in the 4 May weeks was 52,884. The excess over receipts is accounted for in part by a reduction in the number awaiting processing from about 2,680 at the beginning of the month to about 2,060 at the end. Included in the claims processed in May were also 3,535 claims adjudicated for the second time. Most of these were previously classified as not compensable because of the failure of the claimant to submit the application for employment service required for registration with the Board's employment offices.

Of the total number of claims processed in May, 40,385 were certified for benefit payment, of which 3,996 also carried waiting-period credit (table 2). A total of 189 claims for registration periods with exactly 7 days of unemployment were certified for waiting-period credit only. Of the total processed in May, 6,326 claims, or 12 percent as compared with 9 percent in April, could not be certified because they did not include regis-

trations for sufficient days of unemployment. The increase in the relative importance of claims of this type was due to the reduction in unemployment, which affected not only the number of claims but also the number of days of unemployment registered on the claim. A total of 5,925 claims could not be certified for other reasons, the most important of which was the failure of the claimant to submit his application for employment service. When such applications are received, most of this group will be removed from the ineffective class and be reprocessed. In addition, 59 claims delayed because of investigation were adjudicated under the provisions of the original act; 15 of these were certified for waiting-period credit and 33 for benefit payment.

The amount of benefits certified in May was more than \$740,000. Benefits for waiting-period claims amounted to more than \$62,000, or an average of \$15.65 for a registration period with a maximum of 7 compensable days. The decline from the exceptionally high April average of \$17.24 reflected the large drop in the average number of days of unemployment in the registration period. Since the average daily benefit rate for these certifications was slightly higher than in April, and over 70 percent of them were made in the first 2 weeks of the May period, it is probable that even the May averages are heavily weighted with the claims submitted by workers whose first unemployment in the benefit year was

Table 2.—Railroad unemployment insurance: Number of benefit certifications, average benefit, and average number of compensable days, under amended act, by specified period, November 1940–May 1941¹

Type of certification and period	All certifications				Certifications with 14 days of unemployment		Certifications with 8-13 days of unemployment			Certifications with 5-7 days of unemployment		
	Number	Average benefit payment	Average daily benefit	Average number of compensable days	Percent of all certifications	Average daily benefit	Percent of all certifications	Average daily benefit	Average number of compensable days	Percent of all certifications	Average daily benefit	Average number of compensable days
Certifications for first registration period:²												
Nov. 16, 1940–Jan. 3, 1941.	43,995	\$14.06	\$2.36	5.96	66.8	\$2.35	33.2	\$2.41	3.91	-----	-----	-----
Jan. 4–31.	22,094	14.47	2.60	5.58	58.6	2.55	41.4	2.71	3.59	-----	-----	-----
Feb. 1–28.	8,533	13.93	2.47	5.65	59.3	2.47	40.7	2.47	3.69	-----	-----	-----
Mar. 1–28.	4,940	14.65	2.57	5.70	61.4	2.54	38.6	2.63	3.65	-----	-----	-----
Mar. 29–May 2.	³ 6,632	17.24	2.90	5.95	66.4	2.87	33.6	3.01	3.88	-----	-----	-----
May 3–30.	3,996	15.65	2.93	5.34	52.0	2.87	48.0	3.07	3.53	-----	-----	-----
Certifications for subsequent registration periods:²												
Nov. 16, 1940–Jan. 3, 1941.	112,374	20.26	2.33	8.72	69.4	2.32	24.1	2.34	6.85	6.5	\$2.55	2.03
Jan. 4–31.	134,886	19.96	2.31	8.65	67.5	2.30	25.8	2.35	6.81	6.7	2.46	2.04
Feb. 1–28.	117,044	19.95	2.31	8.63	67.8	2.31	24.8	2.33	6.84	7.4	2.42	2.05
Mar. 1–28.	106,109	19.65	2.31	8.51	65.6	2.31	26.5	2.31	6.72	7.9	2.44	2.02
Mar. 29–May 2.	³ 83,677	18.31	2.36	7.75	52.8	2.37	32.8	2.35	6.55	14.4	2.18	2.33
May 3–30.	36,389	18.61	2.52	7.40	45.7	2.50	38.5	2.56	6.47	15.8	2.51	2.14

¹ Data based on 20-percent sample, except number of certifications and average benefit per certification.

² Benefits are payable for each day of unemployment in excess of 7 for first

registration period and in excess of 4 for subsequent registration periods.

³ Revised.

due to the coal-mining stoppage. In this connection the decline in the average number of days of unemployment is particularly significant, because it indicates that many workers went back to work before the end of the registration period.

Benefits for claims with a maximum of 10 compensable days amounted to more than \$678,000, an average of \$18.61 per registration period. The increase over the April average of \$18.31 was due to an increase in the average daily benefit rate, the effect of which was offset in part by a reduction in the average number of days of unemployment. The rise in the average daily benefit is undoubtedly related to the effect of the coal-mining stoppage which brought within the ranks of the beneficiaries a group of employees with relatively high base-year wages.

During the 4 May weeks, 4,616 workers received their first benefits under the amended act. As in April, about half the new beneficiaries were in the Cleveland and Atlanta regions, which were still being affected by the coal-mining stoppage. All but a few had also received benefits under the unamended act between July and October 1940; such benefits were certified for almost 86 percent of them on the basis of their 1938 wages. Of the certifications made in May, 2,966 were final certifications for the benefit year ending June 30, 1941, because of the exhaustion of benefit rights. By May 30 the cumulative total of exhaustions was 22,431; each of the individuals represented had received 100 daily benefits.

By May 30 one or more benefits had been

certified to 125,317 employees under the amended act. Approximately 56,800 of this number had received benefits also under the unamended act for unemployment in the period July–October 1940. To about 30,400, benefits were paid for that period on the basis of their 1938 wages and to 26,400 on the basis of 1939 wages. For the remaining 68,500 individuals, benefits were certified only under the amended act on the basis of 1939 wages.

Employment Service

The continuing demand for track labor and the greater use by employers of the placement facilities of the Board account for the fact that the employment service continued to operate in May at the high level established in the previous month. In the 4 weeks ended May 30, the employment offices were notified of 4,442 openings, of which only 275 were with nonrailroad employers. In the same month 2,450 openings were canceled. A total of 6,128 qualified workers were referred to the available vacancies, and 2,161 were placed. All but 268 of the workers placed were track laborers. In some regions where the Board's employment office had an insufficient number of unemployed registrants it called for the assistance of the State employment service; 239 of the 309 placements made in the Dallas region in May were of this type. The weekly average of placements in May was 540, slightly above the April average of 520 and more than twice as great as in the preceding months

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE • ANALYSIS DIVISION

Operations Under the Social Security Act

Monthly Benefits in Force and Payments Certified, May 1941

Additions to all types of monthly benefits during May brought the total in force as of May 31 to 354,291 (table 1). The number of benefits in current-payment status continued to rise. A further increase in the proportion of benefits in conditional-payment status probably results largely from continued expansion of employment opportunities under the defense program. Although the increase in the number of persons eligible for retirement benefits is accelerated by the additional employment, the decreased rates of retirement accompanying this development have resulted in a decline in the number of new primary and wife's benefits awarded each month since March.

As expected, the proportion of deferred benefits based on wages of individuals who received lump-sum payments under the 1935 act is steadily diminishing. The increasing number of cases requiring deductions because of previous temporary employment, however, caused the rise in the total

number of deferred benefits to continue in May.

Death of the beneficiary and, in the case of wife's benefits, of the retired wage earner was the major reason for termination of entitlements to benefits. In the case of recipients of widow's current and of child's benefits, termination resulted chiefly from the attainment of age 18 by child beneficiaries. The widow's current benefit is automatically terminated when the last entitled child reaches this age.

The slightly higher average benefit for conditional payments may be accounted for by the fact that the beneficiaries who choose to continue in employment probably represent a group whose employment had been fairly regular or was relatively well-paid prior to entitlement to primary benefits and who, therefore, had somewhat higher average wages than the entire group of retired individuals (table 2). The average amount for benefits in deferred-payment status reflects the fact that the periods of deferment still operative at the end of April were generally those with

Table 1.—Number and amount of monthly benefits in force¹ in each payment status² and actions effected during the month, by type of benefit, May 1941

[Data corrected to June 3, 1941]

Status of benefit and action	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
In force as of Apr. 30, 1941.....	334,824	\$6,142,366	168,013	\$3,811,775	44,508	\$539,126	81,132	\$989,037	8,092	\$164,160	31,832	\$622,026	1,247	\$16,242
In current-payment status.....	304,469	5,526,693	147,551	3,335,861	40,279	487,133	78,365	957,659	7,953	160,841	29,091	569,179	1,230	16,020
In deferred-payment status.....	2,742	61,191	2,068	51,404	359	4,679	165	1,783	103	2,509	38	697	9	119
In conditional-payment status.....	27,613	554,482	18,394	424,510	3,870	47,314	2,602	29,595	36	810	2,703	52,150	8	103
Actions during May 1941:														
Benefits awarded.....	21,867	389,468	9,588	216,322	2,994	35,997	5,990	72,299	835	17,067	2,352	46,034	138	1,719
Entitlements terminated.....	2,372	42,135	886	20,635	428	5,176	678	8,757	33	614	338	6,838	9	115
Net adjustments.....	-28	65	-16	-212	-9	-87	-4	236	1	34	3	123	-3	-29
In force as of May 31, 1941.....	354,291	6,489,764	176,699	4,007,250	47,065	569,860	86,410	1,052,815	8,895	180,677	33,849	661,345	1,373	17,817
In current-payment status.....	320,523	5,811,669	153,968	3,484,594	42,376	513,073	83,361	1,018,223	8,755	177,424	30,707	600,755	1,456	17,600
In deferred-payment status.....	3,152	67,400	2,411	57,114	406	5,014	171	1,801	95	2,272	62	1,113	7	86
In conditional-payment status.....	30,616	610,695	20,320	465,542	4,283	51,773	2,878	32,791	45	981	3,080	59,477	10	131

¹ Represents total benefits awarded, after adjustment for subsequent changes in number and amount of benefits (see footnote 4) and terminations (see footnote 3), cumulative from January 1940, when monthly benefits were first payable.

² Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction from current month's benefit or only to deduction of fixed amount which is less than current month's benefit; benefit in deferred-payment status is subject to deduction of fixed amount which equals or exceeds current month's benefit; benefit in conditional-payment status is subject to deduction of entire benefit for current and each subsequent month for indefinite period.

³ Terminations may be for following reasons: primary benefit—beneficiary's death; wife's benefit—beneficiary's death, death of husband, divorce, or entitlement of beneficiary to equal or larger primary benefit; child's bene-

fit—beneficiary's death, marriage, adoption, or attainment of age 18; widow's benefit—beneficiary's death, remarriage, or entitlement to equal or larger primary benefit; widow's current benefit—beneficiary's death, remarriage, entitlement to widow's benefit or to equal or larger primary benefit, or termination of entitlement of last entitled child; parent's benefit—beneficiary's death, marriage, or entitlement to other equal or larger monthly benefit.

⁴ Adjustments in amount of monthly benefit may result from entitlement of an additional beneficiary or termination of entitlement of an existing beneficiary when maximum provisions of sec. 203 (a) are effective or from termination of entitlement of an existing beneficiary when minimum provision of sec. 203 (b) consequently becomes effective; adjustments in number or amount may also result from actions not otherwise classified.

Table 2.—Average amount of monthly benefits in force, by type of benefit and payment status, May 31, 1941¹

[Data corrected to June 3, 1941]

Type of benefit	Payment status		
	Current	Deferred	Conditional
Total.....	\$18.13	\$21.38	\$19.95
Primary.....	22.63	23.69	22.91
Wife's.....	12.11	12.35	12.09
Child's.....	12.21	10.53	11.29
Widow's.....	20.27	23.92	21.80
Widow's current.....	19.56	17.95	19.31
Parent's.....	12.98	12.29	13.10

¹ See footnotes to table 1.

respect to individuals with relatively high average wages, since the ratio of the amount of lump-sum payments under the 1935 act to primary benefits under the amended act was generally largest for the individuals in the high wage groups.

The number and amount of monthly benefits for each type of beneficiary certified during May increased over those certified during April (table 3).

Employee Accounts Established and Employer Identification Numbers Assigned

The weekly average of employee accounts established in May totaled almost 120,000 (table 4), 12 percent higher than the previous month's average. This upward move was contrary to the seasonal drop usually shown from April. The weekly average for May 1941 was nearly twice as

Table 3.—Monthly benefits and lump-sum death payments certified, by type of payment, May 1941

Type of payment	Number of beneficiaries ¹	Amount certified	Percentage distribution	
			Beneficiaries	Amount
Monthly benefits ²	326,964	\$6,313,928	100.0	100.0
Primary.....	157,625	3,713,433	48.2	58.8
Supplementary.....	53,490	672,805	16.4	10.7
Wife's.....	43,353	552,806	13.3	8.8
Child's.....	10,137	119,999	3.1	1.9
Survivor's.....	115,849	1,927,690	35.4	30.5
Widow's.....	8,783	203,806	2.7	3.2
Widow's current.....	31,360	688,803	9.6	10.9
Child's.....	74,341	1,012,069	22.7	16.0
Parent's.....	1,365	23,012	.4	.4
Lump-sum death payments.....	7,860	1,079,591		
Under 1939 amendments ³	7,485	1,064,687		
Under 1935 act ⁴	375	14,904		

¹ Differs from number in current-payment status, which takes account of changes in status effective after certification.

² Distribution by type of benefit partly estimated.

³ Includes retroactive payments.

⁴ Payable with respect to workers who died after Dec. 31, 1939, in cases in which no survivor could be entitled to monthly benefits for month in which worker died.

⁵ Represents number of deceased workers on whose wages payments were based.

⁶ Payable with respect to workers who died prior to Jan. 1, 1940.

large as that for May last year. To a large extent, the rise throughout 1941 reflects an increase in the number of persons obtaining account numbers in anticipation of a job as well as an increase in new entrants into covered employment, which has expanded under the defense program.

Table 4.—Weekly average of employee accounts established and employer identification numbers assigned, by State, May 1941¹

Social Security Board region and State	Employee accounts		Employer identification numbers	
	Average number	Percentage distribution	Average number	Percentage distribution
Total.....	119,799	100.0	7,363	100.0
Region I:				
Connecticut.....	2,179	1.8	157	2.1
Maine.....	766	.6	56	.8
Massachusetts.....	3,975	3.4	471	6.3
New Hampshire.....	402	.3	28	.4
Rhode Island.....	899	.8	34	.5
Vermont.....	276	.2	20	.3
Region II:				
New York.....	11,182	9.3	829	11.3
Region III:				
Delaware.....	212	.2	29	.4
New Jersey.....	3,743	3.1	302	4.1
Pennsylvania.....	9,019	7.5	267	3.6
Region IV:				
District of Columbia.....	873	.7	69	.9
Maryland.....	1,988	1.7	140	2.0
North Carolina.....	3,843	3.2	84	1.1
Virginia.....	2,699	2.3	217	3.0
West Virginia.....	1,571	1.3	55	.7
Region V:				
Kentucky.....	2,168	1.8	80	1.1
Michigan.....	4,765	4.0	329	4.5
Ohio.....	9,560	8.0	434	5.8
Region VI:				
Illinois.....	7,844	6.6	338	4.6
Indiana.....	4,116	3.4	172	2.3
Wisconsin.....	2,072	1.7	176	2.4
Region VII:				
Alabama.....	2,962	2.5	106	1.4
Florida.....	1,799	1.5	213	2.9
Georgia.....	2,830	2.4	139	1.9
Mississippi.....	1,550	1.3	25	.3
South Carolina.....	1,534	1.3	60	.8
Tennessee.....	3,328	2.8	141	1.9
Region VIII:				
Iowa.....	1,669	1.4	78	1.1
Minnesota.....	1,743	1.4	51	.7
Nebraska.....	824	.7	89	1.2
North Dakota.....	272	.2	26	.4
South Dakota.....	340	.3	55	.7
Region IX:				
Arkansas.....	1,296	1.1	92	1.2
Kansas.....	1,291	1.1	108	1.5
Missouri.....	3,649	3.0	119	1.6
Oklahoma.....	1,406	1.2	127	1.8
Region X:				
Louisiana.....	1,755	1.5	90	1.2
New Mexico.....	435	.4	37	.5
Texas.....	5,371	4.4	447	6.1
Region XI:				
Arizona.....	398	.3	7	.1
Colorado.....	911	.8	104	1.4
Idaho.....	401	.3	38	.5
Montana.....	347	.3	62	.8
Utah.....	390	.3	42	.6
Wyoming.....	193	.2	28	.4
Region XII:				
California.....	5,514	4.7	542	7.4
Nevada.....	122	.1	18	.2
Oregon.....	1,251	1.0	111	1.5
Washington.....	1,491	1.2	96	1.3
Territories:				
Alaska.....	58	(²)	6	.1
Hawaii.....	517	.4	19	.3

¹ The data on employee accounts established and employer identification numbers assigned while representing somewhat similar administrative operations are not necessarily related from an economic viewpoint.

² Less than .05 percent.

The weekly average of employer identification numbers assigned in May was 7,363, a seasonal decline of 22 percent from the previous month. April usually registers a seasonal peak, since employers' monthly reports for the first quarter must be submitted before the close of that month.

Sick Pay as Taxable Wages

One of the problems involved in the adjudication of claims for benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program is the determination of what payments made by an employer to an employee constitute taxable wages. This determination is important, since it may affect the amount of the benefit awarded or even the insured status of the worker on whose wage record the benefits are based. In general, the term "taxable wages" means all remuneration for employment unless specifically excepted by the terms of the law. The name by which the remuneration is designated, the basis on which it is computed, and the medium in which it is paid are immaterial.

The type of payment known as "sick pay" has given rise to adjudicative difficulties. The interpretations placed upon payments made to employees for periods when they were sick and not at work pose the alternative objectives of allowing each worker as large a wage credit as possible and, at the same time, of not discouraging employers from providing sick pay by taxing such payments.

No reference was made to sick pay in the 1935 act, but the regulations promulgated under the statute specifically included sick pay as a part of the wages paid employees. Services are usually rendered during employment, but this situation is not always the case. When an employee is temporarily absent and it is anticipated by both employer and employee that he will return to service, and when the employer holds himself in readiness to receive the services of the employee, the employment relationship is usually considered to continue. Since this is so, if the company chooses to pay the worker during his absence, the amount is construed to be wages despite the fact that no actual services were rendered. Amounts so paid for periods when sickness causes the absence are popularly designated as sick pay. However, the fact of sickness is important only as the cause of the absence and the reason for the payment; it is not the consideration—or return—for the wage. If sickness were the consideration

for the payment, obviously the payment would constitute a form of insurance.

Generally, when it appears the employee's disability is so grave that he may not be able to return to employment, the employer-employee relationship terminates. Thereafter, payments made to the worker cannot be said to be paid as a wage for a period during which the worker is absent from his job.

For example: An employee became ill on January 1, 1938. The firm maintained him on its regular pay roll until March 1, at which time it was determined his condition was so serious that he would be unable to return to active service. Because of his need, the firm retained him on the pay roll at half pay until the end of the year. Under the Social Security Act, his salary for January and February would be wages, but the payments made after March 1 would not constitute wages.

The 1939 amendments specifically excluded from wages, as of January 1, 1940, sick payments in the form of either continued salary payments or insurance payments made under a "plan" established by an employer for all of his employees or for a specific group. The purpose of this exclusion was to encourage employers, through elimination of tax costs, to establish sick-pay plans.

For sick payments to come within this exclusion it must be shown that the employer has a definite plan as distinguished from merely a beneficent intention to aid employees in time of need. Such a plan may have become established in the company through tradition. The payments must be based on the following factors, all determined in advance by the employer.

Coverage: Provision must be made for all employees or a class of employees. By class of employees is meant a group of employees having one or more common characteristics such as salaried employees, clerical employees, employees in a particular plant or division, or employees in given wage classifications.

Terms and eligibility requirements: Definite amounts, duration of payments, and waiting periods (if any) must be established. These conditions can be based on objective standards such as length of service, salary, classification, or occupation, but they cannot be left to the discretion of a supervisor. Standards based on need, effici-

ency, or loyalty alone are not sufficiently definitive or objective.

Notice to employees: The terms and conditions of the plan must be communicated by the employer to all his employees or to the class affected. Such information need not necessarily be communicated directly by the employer to the employee. Indirect communication must be such, however, that it would be reasonable to infer that employees had sufficient knowledge of the existence of such a plan. A bulletin board notice, or long and established practice, for example, could well impart such information to workers.

In order for a plan to exist it is not necessary that (1) it be in writing, (2) reference be made to it in the employment contract, (3) the employee contribute to the plan, (4) a special fund separate and apart from the salary account be set up, or (5) that there be a legal obligation on the part of the employer to make the payments. However, the existence of these factors, although not required, is generally evidence of the existence of a plan.

Any employer who is uncertain whether his practice would be considered a plan may request

a ruling from his local collector of internal revenue.

An employer can facilitate the payment of a claim which involves sick payments by following a few simple rules. If, at the time the employer executes the statement required to complete the wage record for the period between the last wage report and the date of the wage earner's death or entitlement to benefits, he designates that sick payments were made to the employee, he should further explain whether or not the payments were made pursuant to a plan. If the plan is in writing, it is sufficient to attach a copy of it. With subsequent claims for other employees he need only state that the payments were made in accordance with a written plan previously submitted to the Social Security Board. If the plan is not in writing, the employer should state whether or not the payments were made according to a plan, and give the basis upon which he makes sick payments. He should also give the date on which it was determined that the employee would not return to work. The Social Security Board has made available, through its field offices, questionnaires on which the employer may furnish this information.

Operations Under the Railroad Retirement Act *

Total net payments for all classes of benefits certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Railroad Retirement Board in May, as in April, amounted to \$10.5 million (table 1). Payments on account of employee annuities increased less than 1 percent from April, while pension payments declined, as usual. Lump-sum death-benefit payments were 11 percent less than in April when, for reasons given in last month's Bulletin, these payments were exceptionally large.

The number of annuities and pensions in force increased by 784 between April 30 and May 31, mainly as a result of an increase of 1,040 in employee annuities and a decrease of 299 in pensions. New certifications of employee annuities in May numbered 1,773, compared with 1,663 in April and with a monthly average of 1,716 for the 10 months ended April 30. Terminations of employee annuities as a result of deaths reported in May numbered 728, bringing the monthly average for the 11 months of the current fiscal year to 678, com-

pared with 612 for the corresponding 11 months a year ago. The number of terminations as a result of death increases with an increase in the total annuitant population. The number of pensioner deaths reported each month tends to fall with the decline in the number of pensions in force.

The average monthly payment on employee annuities initially certified in May, including those subject to recertification, was \$63.32. Nearly 27 percent of these annuities are subject to recertification. It is estimated that the average payment will probably increase from 2 to 2½ percent when the annuities subject to recertification are recertified on a final basis. For all employee annuities in force at the end of May, including those subject to recertification, the monthly average was \$65.71; for pensions, \$58.89; for survivor annuities, \$32.52; and for death-benefit annuities, \$36.09.

Lump-sum death benefits certified in May numbered 1,519, or 133 less than in April. Certifications in both May and April were higher than the monthly average for the fiscal year.

*Prepared by the Bureau of Research and Information Service, Railroad Retirement Board in collaboration with the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.

However, for the 11 months of the present fiscal year the total certifications of these benefits, numbering 12,174, was practically the same as for the corresponding 11 months a year ago. The average benefit initially certified in May amounted to \$236.60, compared with \$245.26 for April. Generally, the average increases from month to month as employee earnings upon which

these benefits are based accumulate for the period beginning January 1, 1937. A decline occurs when, because of a delay in certification, a group of earlier claims based on smaller accumulated earnings are certified, or when certifications include a relatively large number of claims resulting from the deaths of employees in low-paid occupations.

Table 1.—Railroad retirement: Number and amount of annuities and pensions in force and net benefit payments certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, by class of payment, May 1941¹

Period and administrative action	Total		Employee annuities		Pensions to former carrier pensioners		Survivor annuities		Death-benefit annuities ²		Lump-sum death benefits	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
In force as of Apr. 30, 1941.....	151,520	\$9,627,819	116,448	\$7,650,564	31,689	\$1,864,959	2,708	\$88,192	675	\$24,103	-----	-----
During May 1941:												
Initial certifications.....	1,917	117,319	1,773	112,260	0	—49	43	1,335	101	3,773	-----	-----
Terminations by death (deduct).....	1,130	66,525	728	46,589	302	16,368	9	399	91	3,168	-----	-----
In force as of May 31, 1941 ³	152,304	9,682,877	117,488	7,720,470	31,390	1,848,534	2,740	89,113	686	24,759	-----	-----
Retroactive payments.....	-----	512,130	-----	492,321	-----	806	-----	5,583	-----	13,419	-----	-----
Lump-sum death benefits.....	1,519	\$368,203	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,519	\$368,203
Cancellations and repayments (deduct).....	-----	60,225	-----	46,122	-----	12,820	-----	107	-----	151	-----	1,024
Total payments (net).....	-----	10,502,986	-----	8,166,669	-----	1,836,520	-----	94,588	-----	38,028	-----	367,178

¹ For definitions of classes of payments, see the Bulletin, July 1939, p. 7. Data based on month ended on 20th calendar day in which annuity or pension was first certified or terminated upon notice of death, or in which other administrative action was taken by the Board rather than on month in which annuity or pension began to accrue, beneficiary died, or administrative action was effective. In-force payments as of end of month reflect administrative action through the 20th. Correction for claims certified or terminated in error or for incorrect amount is made in data for month in which error was discovered and not in which error was made. Cents omitted.

² In a few cases payments are made to more than 1 survivor on account of

death of 1 individual; such payments are counted as single items. Terminations include those by death and by expiration of 12-month period for which death-benefit annuities are payable; practically all terminations are of latter type.

³ After adjustments for recertifications, reinstatements, and terminations for reasons other than death (suspension, return to service, recovery from disability, commutation to lump-sum payments).

⁴ Includes \$8,810 additional payments on claims initially certified in previous months. Average benefit initially certified in May was \$236.60.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Payments Under Selected Social Insurance and Related Programs

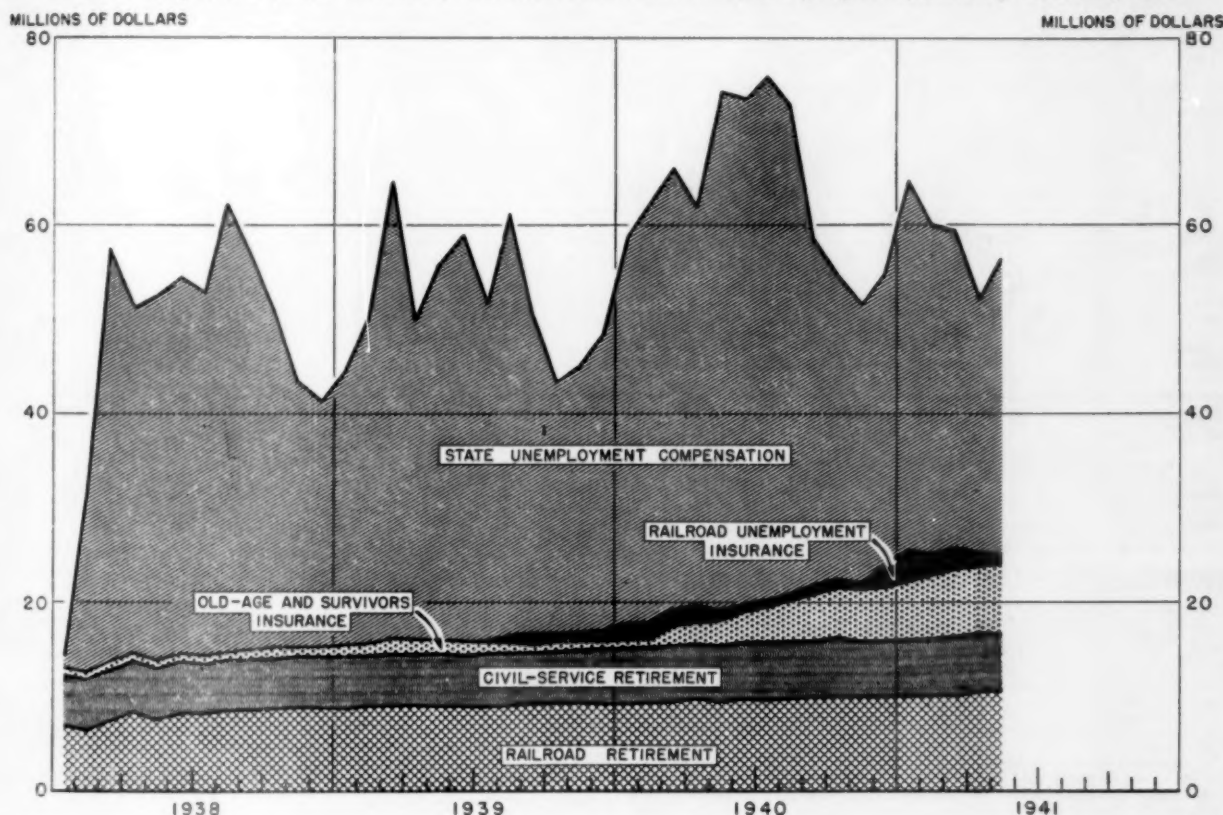
In May 1941 total payments to beneficiaries under the selected social insurance and retirement programs included in this series amounted to \$56.5 million, an increase of 7.9 percent over the previous month (table 1 and chart 1). The largest part of this sum, \$32.4 million, was paid to beneficiaries of unemployment insurance programs.

Monthly payments to retired employees and to survivors of employees under the old-age and survivors insurance program and the Railroad Retirement Act and to retired employees under the three retirement acts administered by the Civil Service Commission continued to increase in May. The increases were relatively small, ranging down-

ward from 5.5 for the old-age and survivors insurance program to 0.2 percent for the civil-service retirement plans. Because of the recency of the initiation of monthly benefit payments under the old-age and survivors insurance program, the number of beneficiaries and the amount of payments may be expected to increase more rapidly than under the other retirement programs for some time to come.

Total payments to beneficiaries of the old-age and survivors insurance program amounted to \$7.4 million. The largest part of this—\$4.4 million—was paid to retired workers, their wives, and children. Monthly survivor payments amounted to \$1.9 million and showed a percentage

Chart 1.—Payments under selected social insurance and retirement programs, January 1938–May 1941



increase identical with that in retirement payments. Lump-sum payments to survivors decreased slightly to \$1.1 million.

While railroad unemployment insurance payments declined 42 percent, payments under State unemployment compensation laws increased 17 percent in May, with the result that total unemployment insurance payments increased 14 percent. The rise in unemployment insurance payments under State laws reflects the initiation of uniform benefit years in April in nine States. The combined benefits paid in six of these States, which showed large increases in May, amounted to \$12.3 million—almost 40 percent of the total unemployment compensation payments for May.

The decline in railroad unemployment insurance payments was country-wide, but the largest declines occurred in the Cleveland and Atlanta regions, where the coal-mining stoppage had caused great increases in April.

The trend in the number of beneficiaries (table 2) under the various social insurance and retirement systems was similar to that for the amount of payments. The 659,000 persons receiving unemployment compensation under State laws constituted the largest number of individuals receiving benefits under any one program. This figure represents the average number of weeks compensated in calendar weeks ended in May. Next in order of size were the 334,800 beneficiaries of the old-age

Table 1.—Payments under selected social insurance and retirement programs, by specified period, 1936-41¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total	Retirement and survivor payments									Refunds under the Civil Service Commission to employees leaving service ¹	Unemployment insurance payments		
		Total	Monthly retirement payments ²			Survivor payments ³						Total	State unemployment compensation laws ⁴	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ⁵
			Social Security Act ⁶	Railroad Retirement Act ⁴	Civil Service Commission ³	Monthly payments		Lump-sum payments						
						Social Security Act ⁷	Railroad Retirement Act ⁴	Social Security Act ⁸	Railroad Retirement Act ⁴	Civil Service Commission ³				
Calendar year:														
1936	\$79, 176	\$56, 377		\$683	\$51, 630		\$2			\$4, 062	\$2, 864	\$131	\$131	
1937	105, 429	99, 818		40, 001	53, 694		444	\$1, 278		4, 401	3, 479	2, 132	2, 132	
1938	569, 367	169, 640		96, 749	56, 118		1, 400	10, 478		4, 604	3, 326	396, 401	396, 401	
1939	626, 270	187, 837		107, 282	58, 331		1, 451	13, 895	1, 926	4, 952	2, 846	435, 587	429, 820	\$5, 767
1940	765, 809	226, 533	\$21, 242	114, 167	62, 019	\$7, 617	1, 448	11, 734	2, 496	5, 810	3, 277	535, 999	520, 110	15, 889
1940														
January	58, 949	15, 866	76	9, 141	5, 001	0	113	916	164	455	197	42, 886	41, 066	1, 820
February	62, 395	16, 050	216	9, 300	5, 019	35	114	743	198	425	197	46, 148	44, 351	1, 797
March	66, 428	17, 207	736	9, 310	5, 057	179	114	1, 071	177	563	265	48, 956	47, 142	1, 814
April	61, 925	17, 776	933	9, 483	5, 071	355	123	1, 033	258	519	278	43, 872	42, 292	1, 580
May	74, 202	17, 855	1, 216	9, 386	5, 137	409	124	991	222	370	276	56, 071	54, 897	1, 174
June	73, 614	18, 879	1, 673	9, 518	5, 197	593	120	1, 011	231	536	240	54, 495	53, 637	858
July	75, 976	19, 255	2, 025	9, 508	5, 249	687	121	973	190	502	268	56, 453	55, 750	703
August	72, 751	19, 723	2, 339	9, 639	5, 238	799	118	857	183	550	338	52, 690	51, 701	989
September	58, 366	20, 472	2, 681	9, 696	5, 254	952	121	1, 100	253	415	273	37, 621	36, 595	1, 028
October	54, 695	21, 187	2, 977	9, 753	5, 246	1, 132	132	1, 118	236	593	327	33, 181	32, 231	930
November	51, 633	20, 968	3, 066	9, 738	5, 262	1, 196	124	939	178	465	332	30, 333	29, 561	772
December	54, 875	21, 296	3, 304	9, 695	5, 288	1, 280	124	982	206	417	286	33, 293	30, 887	2, 406
1941														
January	64, 840	21, 929	3, 603	9, 739	5, 312	1, 393	120	1, 063	221	478	266	42, 645	39, 270	3, 375
February	59, 859	22, 532	3, 757	9, 899	5, 307	1, 602	124	1, 225	187	431	259	37, 068	34, 611	2, 457
March	59, 371	23, 194	4, 030	9, 792	5, 360	1, 762	125	1, 241	226	658	324	35, 853	33, 608	2, 245
April	62, 344	23, 595	4, 185	9, 960	5, 392	1, 828	130	1, 111	411	578	301	28, 448	26, 998	1, 450
May	56, 486	23, 680	4, 386	10, 003	5, 401	1, 928	133	1, 080	367	382	384	32, 422	31, 574	848

¹ Payments to individual beneficiaries under programs; data exclude cost of administration. For detailed data see tables in program sections of the Bulletin.

² Represent old-age retirement benefits under all acts and disability retirement benefits under Railroad Retirement and Civil Service Retirement Acts.

³ Amounts, including retroactive payments, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment; represent primary benefits, wife's benefits, and benefits to children of primary beneficiaries. Distribution by type of benefit partly estimated for 1940.

⁴ Amounts, including retroactive payments, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, minus cancellations, during month ended on 20th calendar day.

⁵ Principally payments under civil-service retirement and disability fund but includes also payments under Canal Zone retirement and disability fund and Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund administered by the Civil Service Commission. Includes accrued annuities to date of death paid to survivors. Data for calendar years 1936-39 estimated on basis of data for

fiscal years. For discussion of benefits and beneficiaries under the Civil Service Retirement Act, see the Bulletin, April 1941, pp. 29-42.

⁶ See footnotes 5 and 8.

⁷ Amounts, including retroactive payments, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment; represent widow's benefits, widow's current benefits, parent's benefits, and orphan's benefits. Distribution by type of benefit partly estimated for 1940.

⁸ Amounts certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment; represent payments at age 65, 1937-August 1939, payments with respect to deaths of covered workers prior to Jan. 1, 1940, for entire period, and beginning January 1940 payments with respect to deaths of covered workers after Dec. 31, 1939. Payments at age 65 totaling \$651,000 in 1937, \$4,706,000 in 1938, and \$4,574,000 in 1939, are not survivor payments.

⁹ Amount of checks issued, reported by State agencies to the Bureau of Employment Security.

¹⁰ Amounts certified by regional offices of the Railroad Retirement Board to disbursing officers of the Treasury in the same city.

and survivors insurance program, of whom 211,100 were primary beneficiaries and their aged wives and dependent children, 115,800 were survivors of deceased employees receiving monthly benefits, and 7,900 were workers on whose behalf lump-sum payments were made. The total number of persons receiving lump-sum payments may be somewhat larger.

Under the three civil-service retirement programs administered by the Civil Service Commission, monthly payments are made to employees retired on account of age or disability. Survivors

of employees who die before they reach retirement age or of annuitants who die leaving unexpended balances receive lump-sum payments only. Under a recent amendment, retiring employees may elect a joint-survivorship annuity with reduced benefits during the life of the primary beneficiary and a continuation of monthly payments to the surviving spouse. No payments are as yet being made to survivors under this provision. The number of annuitants under the three acts administered by the Civil Service Commission was 66,800 in May, a very slight increase over April.

Table 2.—Individuals receiving payments under selected social insurance and retirement programs, by month, January 1940–May 1941

[In thousands]

Year and month	Retirement and survivor beneficiaries								Separated employees receiving refunds under the Civil Service Commission ⁸	Unemployment insurance beneficiaries	
	Monthly retirement beneficiaries			Survivor beneficiaries						State unemployment compensation laws ¹⁰	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹¹
				Monthly beneficiaries		Lump-sum beneficiaries ⁴					
	Social Security Act ¹	Railroad Retirement Act ²	Civil Service Commission ³	Social Security Act ⁴	Railroad Retirement Act ⁵	Social Security Act ⁷	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission ⁶			
1940											
January.....	3.7	136.6	60.6	0	2.8	8.9	1.0	0.4	1.5	874.8	57.0
February.....	7.1	137.6	60.7	1.3	2.8	7.2	1.2	.4	1.2	985.5	52.8
March.....	27.0	138.4	60.8	5.6	2.8	9.5	1.0	.5	1.8	1,095.2	57.4
April.....	39.7	139.3	61.2	13.0	3.0	8.6	1.4	.5	1.5	960.7	50.9
May.....	53.7	140.2	61.9	18.8	3.0	8.8	1.3	.3	1.3	1,201.0	35.0
June.....	69.6	141.2	62.7	27.1	3.1	8.2	1.2	.5	1.3	1,268.6	31.4
July.....	86.3	142.1	63.5	34.5	3.1	7.6	1.0	.5	1.2	1,220.0	22.3
August.....	101.6	143.0	63.8	41.8	3.1	6.7	1.0	.5	1.6	1,121.8	31.1
September.....	115.6	143.9	64.4	49.3	3.2	8.6	1.3	.4	1.6	875.4	37.8
October.....	130.9	144.9	64.6	59.1	3.2	8.6	1.1	.6	1.7	698.1	28.9
November.....	140.7	145.6	65.0	66.7	3.2	7.2	.9	.7	1.5	676.1	20.3
December.....	150.6	146.0	65.2	75.1	3.3	7.3	1.0	.6	1.6	696.6	73.7
1941											
January.....	164.8	146.4	65.5	83.3	3.3	7.8	1.0	.9	1.7	825.7	77.6
February.....	175.0	147.3	65.5	92.9	3.3	9.1	.8	.5	1.7	806.4	63.2
March.....	190.7	147.6	66.1	101.2	3.3	9.1	1.0	.7	1.9	761.7	55.6
April.....	200.8	148.1	66.3	108.7	3.4	8.2	1.7	.6	2.0	589.6	38.5
May.....	211.1	148.9	66.8	115.8	3.4	7.9	1.5	.4	2.5	659.0	20.7

¹ Primary beneficiaries and their wives and children, for whom monthly benefits were certified to the Secretary of the Treasury during month. Distribution by type of benefit partly estimated for 1940.

² Employee annuitants and pensioners on roll at end of month; include disability annuitants.

³ Annuitants under Civil Service, Canal Zone, and Alaska Railroad Retirement Acts; represents age and disability retirements, voluntary and involuntary retirements after 30 years' service, and involuntary separations after not less than 15 years' service. Figures not adjusted for suspension of annuities of persons who have returned to work in the War and Navy Departments under the National Defense Act of June 28, 1940, numbering 356 in May 1941.

⁴ Widows, parents, and orphans for whom monthly benefits were certified to the Secretary of the Treasury during month. Distribution by type of benefit partly estimated for 1940.

⁵ Widows receiving survivor benefits under joint and survivor elections

and next of kin receiving death-benefit annuities for 12 months. Widows receiving both survivor and death-benefit annuities are counted twice, but 2 or more individuals sharing 1 death-benefit annuity are counted as 1.

⁶ Number of deceased wage earners with respect to whose wage records payments were made to survivors.

⁷ Represents deceased wage earners whose survivors received payments under either 1935 or 1939 act.

⁸ See footnote 3 for programs covered. Represents survivors of employees who died before retirement age and of annuitants with unexpended balances.

⁹ See footnote 3 for programs covered.

¹⁰ Represents average number of weeks of unemployment compensated in calendar weeks ended within month.

¹¹ Number of individuals receiving benefits during second and third weeks of month for days of unemployment in registration periods of 15 consecutive days through November 1940 and of 14 days thereafter.

Financial and Economic Data

Receipts and Expenditures

During May, always a high month for Federal insurance contributions, tax receipts under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act reached a peak of \$149.7 million (table 3), exceeding collections in May 1940 by \$27.2 million and collections in February, the corresponding month of the previous quarter, by \$15.2 million. Collections received in April and May brought receipts

for the fourth quarter of the current fiscal year well above receipts for any full quarter, and reflected the general increase in pay rolls in covered employment during January-March.

Receipts of \$7.5 million under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act during May raised the total received so far this fiscal year to \$96.9 million. These collections are running well ahead of the \$61.0 million appropriation under title III for the

Table 1.—Social security and total Federal receipts, expenditures, and public debt, by specified period, 1936-41

[In millions]

Period	General and special accounts											Trust accounts, etc., ⁷ excess receipts (+) or expenditures (-)	Change in general fund balance	Public debt				
	Receipts of Federal Government				Expenditures ⁴ of Federal Government									Total	Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	Unemployment trust fund ⁸	Railroad retirement account	All other
	Total ¹	Social security taxes ²	Railroad retirement and unemployment taxes ³	All other	Total ¹	Under the Social Security Act		Under the Railroad Retirement Board		All other								
						Administrative expenses and grants to States ⁵	Net appropriations and transfers to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	Administrative expenses ⁶	Transfers to railroad retirement account									
Fiscal year:																		
1936-37	\$5,294	\$252	(⁶)	\$5,042	\$8,442	\$183	\$265	\$1		\$7,993	-\$3,149	+\$374	-\$128	\$36,425	\$267	\$312		\$35,846
1937-38	6,242	604		5,488	7,626	291	387	3	\$146	6,799	-1,384	+306	-338	37,165	662	872	\$66	35,565
1938-39	5,668	631	109	4,928	9,210	342	503	3	107	8,255	-3,542	+890	+622	40,440	1,177	1,267	67	37,929
1939-40	5,925	712	126	5,087	9,537	379	539	8	121	8,400	-3,612	+137	-947	42,968	1,738	1,710	79	39,441
11 months ended:																		
May 1939	5,055	627	88	4,340	8,259	324	447	3	107	7,378	-3,203	+795	+708	40,282	1,094	1,280	67	37,841
May 1940	5,141	708	98	4,335	8,514	368	403	7	121	7,615	-3,374	+197	-809	42,808	1,565	1,721	77	39,445
May 1941	6,991	784	116	6,091	11,842	430	660	6	124	10,622	-4,851	+111	+14	47,721	2,146	2,254	84	43,237
1940																		
May	400	131	6	263	647	28		1	4	614	-247	-83	-181	42,808	1,565	1,721	77	39,445
June	784	4	28	752	1,022	11	136	1		874	-238	-60	-139	42,968	1,738	1,710	79	39,441
July	367	39	1	327	854	64	36	(⁶)	20	734	-487	+51	+367	43,771	1,733	1,723	79	40,236
August	566	132	7	427	825	34	119	1	26	645	-259	+320	+196	43,905	1,728	1,808	85	40,284
September	711	3	26	683	760	17	1	1	10	731	-49	-158	-39	44,073	1,876	1,790	85	40,322
October	365	37	(⁶)	328	901	57	32	(⁶)		812	-536	-24	-495	44,137	1,871	1,821	85	40,360
November	485	133	5	347	940	37	123	1	20	759	-455	+216	-103	44,273	1,866	1,934	85	40,388
December	741	4	31	706	1,173	19		(⁶)		1,153	-432	-209	+111	45,025	2,016	1,945	85	40,979
1941																		
January	372	46	1	325	1,142	53	32	(⁶)	10	1,047	-771	+15	+97	45,877	2,006	1,974	85	41,812
February	674	158	5	481	1,208	30	132	1	20	1,025	-534	-3	-324	46,090	2,002	2,087	85	41,916
March	1,567	4	31	1,532	1,400	36	(⁶)	1	10	1,353	+167	-236	+1,014	47,173	2,161	2,077	85	42,850
April	602	42	1	559	1,352	49	37	1	8	1,257	-750	+402	-290	47,231	2,151	2,117	85	42,878
May	541	157	8	376	1,288	35	147	1		1,105	-747	-264	-821	47,721	2,146	2,254	84	43,237

¹ Beginning July 1940, appropriations to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund minus reimbursements to the Treasury for administrative expenses are excluded from net receipts and expenditures of general and special accounts of the Treasury. These net appropriations are included here in both total receipts and expenditures for comparison with previous periods.

² Represents collections under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

³ Represents total collections under the Carriers Taxing Act and 10 percent of collections under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (see table 3, footnote 5).

⁴ Excludes public-debt retirement. Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury.

⁵ Excludes funds for vocational rehabilitation program of the Office of Education and for disease and sanitation investigations of the Public Health Service (see table 2, footnote 1); also excludes grants to States for employment service administration under the Wagner-Peyser Act. Such grants are included in "all other." Also excludes administrative expenses incurred by the Treasury prior to July 1940 in administration of title II of the Social

Security Act and the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Includes expenses incurred by the Social Security Board in administration of the Wagner-Peyser Act, beginning July 1940.

⁶ Includes expenditures for administration of railroad unemployment insurance, amounting to \$500,000 in 1938-39, \$5.0 million in 1939-40, and \$3.1 million in 11 months ended May 1941; also includes \$452,000 expended in April and May 1941 for acquisition of service and compensation data of railroad workers in accordance with Public Res. 102, approved Oct. 9, 1940.

⁷ Includes all trust accounts, increment resulting from reduction in weight of gold dollar, expenditures chargeable against increment on gold (other than retirement of national bank notes), and receipts from seigniorage.

⁸ Beginning July 1939, contains separate book account for railroad unemployment insurance account and for each State employment security agency.

⁹ Less than \$500,000.

¹⁰ Excludes amounts reimbursed to the Treasury for administrative expenses, which were part of transfer.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

fiscal year 1940-41 for unemployment compensation administration (table 2). State unemployment contributions were unusually high in May as compared with the second month of previous quarters. These collections also reflect the high level of industrial activity.

Social security and railroad retirement and

Table 2.—Federal appropriations and expenditures for administrative expenses and grants to States under the Social Security Act, by specified period, 1939-41¹

[In thousands]

Item	Fiscal year 1939-40		Fiscal year 1940-41	
	Appropriations ²	Expenditures through May ³	Appropriations ²	Expenditures through May ³
Total, administrative expenses and grants to States.....	\$383,844	\$367,696	\$440,894	\$430,029
Administrative expenses.....	25,188	20,477	27,694	28,588
Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board ⁴	24,750	20,105	27,230	23,592
Department of Labor, Children's Bureau.....	338	292	364	258
Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.....	100	80	110	105
Department of the Treasury ⁵	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	4,933
Grants to States.....	358,655	347,219	413,200	401,141
Federal Security Agency.....	349,000	337,844	402,000	390,203
Social Security Board.....	339,500	328,405	391,000	379,456
Old-age assistance.....	225,000	220,254	245,000	249,479
Aid to dependent children.....	45,000	44,162	75,000	61,228
Aid to the blind.....	8,000	6,070	10,000	6,940
Unemployment compensation administration.....	61,500	57,919	61,000	61,809
Public Health Service: Public health work.....	9,500	9,439	11,000	10,747
Department of Labor, Children's Bureau.....	9,655	9,375	11,200	10,938
Maternal and child health services.....	4,800	4,692	5,820	5,501
Services for crippled children.....	3,350	3,198	3,870	3,903
Child welfare services.....	1,505	1,485	1,510	1,534

¹ Excludes some funds appropriated and expended under the Social Security Act, because they are not separated from other Federal funds for similar purposes. Such is the case with funds for vocational rehabilitation for which \$111,500 was appropriated in 1939-40 and \$113,000 in 1940-41 for administration in the Office of Education, and \$1,938,000 in 1939-40 and \$2 million in 1940-41 for grants to States. For disease and sanitation investigations of the Public Health Service, appropriations were \$1,640,000 in 1939-40 and \$1,625,000 in 1940-41 in addition to grants to States shown in this table.

² Excludes unexpended balance of appropriations for previous fiscal year. Appropriations for 1939-40 include additional appropriations of \$17.3 million approved Aug. 9, 1939.

³ Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury. Includes expenditures from reappropriated balance of appropriations for previous fiscal year.

⁴ Includes amounts expended by the Board in administration of title II of the act, reimbursed to general fund of the Treasury. Fiscal year 1940-41 appropriations and expenditures include amounts for administration of the Wagner-Peyser Act.

⁵ Represents amounts expended by the Treasury in administration of title II of the Social Security Act and the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, reimbursed to general fund of the Treasury.

⁶ Not available.

⁷ Includes grants certified by the Social Security Board to States for employment service administration to meet requirements of unemployment compensation program. Excludes grants to States for employment service administration under the Wagner-Peyser Act, for which \$3.5 million was appropriated in 1939-40 and \$3 million in 1940-41.

Source: Various Federal appropriation acts (appropriations); Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury (expenditures).

unemployment tax receipts accounted for 30 percent of total Federal receipts (table 1), as compared with 34 percent in May 1940. It is apparent that, despite the record levels of old-age and survivors insurance contributions, this ratio has declined because of the relatively larger increase in Federal receipts from other sources.

Through May of the current fiscal year, Federal

Table 3.—Social insurance taxes under selected programs, by specified period, 1936-41

[In thousands]

Period	Old-age and survivors insurance		Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹	Taxes on carriers and their employees ²	State unemployment contributions ³	Federal unemployment tax ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
Cumulative through May 1941.....	\$2,531,073	\$491,523	\$3,573,374	\$453,144	\$101,022
Fiscal year:					
1936-37.....	194,346	345	(⁶)	57,751	-----
1937-38.....	514,406	180,132	(⁶)	90,104	-----
1938-39.....	530,358	109,257	803,007	100,869	-----
1939-40.....	604,694	120,967	853,955	107,523	49,167
11 months ended:					
May 1939.....	527,071	88,182	791,136	100,137	-----
May 1940.....	601,799	94,611	843,420	106,504	34,383
May 1941.....	687,269	110,823	879,946	96,897	51,856
1940					
May.....	122,489	5,778	96,972	8,894	1,378
June.....	2,895	26,356	10,535	1,020	14,783
July.....	38,064	529	104,497	504	12
August.....	123,829	7,052	95,623	8,132	1,180
September.....	2,750	24,587	7,861	884	15,066
October.....	34,500	306	115,721	2,747	22
November.....	125,124	4,804	85,117	7,998	808
December.....	3,141	29,166	12,464	558	16,331
1941					
January.....	33,923	604	129,532	12,082	44
February.....	134,433	5,414	88,561	53,475	569
March.....	2,588	28,951	6,867	918	16,739
April.....	39,228	1,371	127,940	2,447	70
May.....	149,679	7,979	105,763	7,453	957

¹ Tax effective Jan. 1, 1937, based on wages for employment as defined in Internal Revenue Code (ch. 9, subch. A, sec. 1426), payable by employers and employees.

² Tax effective Mar. 1, 1936, based on wages for employment as defined in Carriers Taxing Act, payable by carriers and employees.

³ Represents contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees, deposited in State clearing accounts. For differences in State rates, see p. 39, table 6, footnote 1. Data include contributions based on wages from railroad industry prior to July 1, 1939. Subsequent transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account in unemployment trust fund, amounting to \$105.9 million as of May 31, 1941, are not deducted. Figures reported by State agencies, corrected to May 31, 1941.

⁴ Tax effective Jan. 1, 1936, based on wages for employment as defined in Internal Revenue Code (ch. 9, subch. C, sec. 1607), payable by employers only. Amounts represent Federal tax collections after deduction for amounts paid into State unemployment funds on covered wages earned in previous calendar year.

⁵ Tax effective July 1, 1939, based on wages for employment as defined in Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, payable by employers only. Computed from data in Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury. Represents 10 percent which is deposited with the Treasury and appropriated to railroad unemployment insurance administration fund for expenses of the Railroad Retirement Board in administering act, and 90 percent which is deposited in railroad unemployment insurance account in unemployment trust fund and is not included in receipts of general and special accounts of the Treasury. Amounts therefore differ from figures on p. 60, table 1, which represent only the 10 percent deposited with the Treasury.

⁶ Not available.

⁷ Includes \$40.6 million subsequently refunded to States which did not collect taxes on 1936 pay rolls and in which employers paid full tax to Federal Government.

income tax collections totaled \$2,553 million, or \$892 million in excess of income tax receipts in the 11-month period of the previous fiscal year. Miscellaneous internal revenue collections, which included the national defense excises, rose \$558 million over the previous 11-month period.

The full impact of the revenue acts of 1940 on tax receipts is not as yet reflected in receipts because of installment payments. Expected increases in collections under existing Federal revenue acts as well as the anticipated adoption of additional tax measures may occasion a further relative decline in the proportion of social security taxes to total Federal revenue.

The Federal Reserve Board unadjusted index of industrial production rose 10 points to 152 in May. The increase reflects increased production of durable manufactured goods, as well as greater production of coal following the return to work of striking coal miners. Increased earnings accompanied the increased production activity in May. According to the Department of Labor, new high levels were reached in April for hourly and weekly earnings of wage earners in manufacturing indus-

tries, primarily as a result of wage increases, and more workers were affected by such increases than during any month since April 1937. The industries in which the greatest number of workers were affected by wage increases are blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills, cotton goods, aircraft, and others in which employment is covered by the old-age and survivors insurance and unemployment compensation programs. These wage increases will be reflected in tax receipts for July-September.

Social security and railroad retirement expenditures, including net appropriations to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, represent 14 percent of total Federal expenditures in May. This item cannot be compared with a corresponding figure for May 1940, since no transfers were made to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund in that month. The corresponding percentage for February 1941, the preceding second month of a quarter, was 15 percent.

Although social security expenditures reached their highest levels this year, the increase has been due primarily to an increase in the number

Table 4.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1936-41

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts			Expenditures		Assets				
	Contributions appropriated to trust fund ¹	Transfers from general fund to trust fund ²	Interest received ³	Benefit payments ⁴	Reimbursement for administrative expenses	Special Treasury notes acquired ⁵		Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period ⁶	Total assets at end of period
						3-percent	2½-percent			
Cumulative through May 1941.	\$684,855	\$1,705,000	\$88,357	\$92,334	\$36,925	\$1,328,400	\$817,900	\$13,527	\$189,126	\$2,348,953
Fiscal year:										
1936-37		265,000	2,262	27		267,100		73	62	267,235
1937-38		387,000	15,412	5,404		395,200		1,931	113,012	777,243
1938-39		503,000	26,951	13,892		514,900		3,036	66	1,180,302
1939-40		550,000	42,489	15,805	12,288	236,000	324,900	6,098	500	1,744,698
11 months ended:										
May 1939		447,000		12,414		432,000		4,514	56,015	1,154,829
May 1940		409,000	249	13,175	6,183	247,000	141,000	3,735	142,259	1,711,194
May 1941	684,855		1,243	57,207	24,637	-84,800	493,000	13,527	189,126	2,348,953
1940										
May				2,311				3,735	142,259	1,711,194
June		141,000	42,240	2,630	6,106	-11,000	183,900	6,098	500	1,744,698
July	38,064		10	3,117	2,221	-5,000		7,979	36,354	1,777,434
August	121,413		17	3,565	2,221	-5,000		9,413	155,565	1,893,078
September	2,761		77	3,878	2,221	-11,500	159,000	10,370	3,848	1,889,817
October	34,500		42	4,942	2,407	-5,000		10,426	35,985	1,917,011
November	125,124		54	4,783	2,407	-5,000		10,640	158,760	2,035,000
December	3,141		171	5,169	2,438	-12,100	163,000	10,416	3,789	2,030,706
1941										
January	33,923		164	5,422	2,095	-10,000		14,992	35,783	2,057,275
February	134,433		56	5,887	2,095	-5,000		14,101	168,221	2,183,822
March	2,588		241	6,718	2,126	-11,200	171,000	12,262	4,246	2,177,808
April	39,228		239	6,751	2,203	-10,000		15,506	41,514	2,208,321
May	149,679		131	6,975	2,203	-5,000		13,527	189,126	2,348,953

¹ Beginning July 1940, trust fund appropriations equal taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

² For fiscal year 1936-37, \$265 million was appropriated; for 1937-38, \$300 million; for 1938-39, \$360 million plus additional \$30 million made available by 1940 Treasury Department Appropriation Act; and for 1939-40, \$550 million.

³ Interest on investments held is credited annually in June; on investments redeemed, in month of redemption.

⁴ Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury.

⁵ Minus figures represent notes redeemed.

⁶ Prior to July 1940, includes balance of appropriation available for transfer.

⁷ Excludes \$1.0 million made available for investment from amounts to credit of fund account.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

of recipients, rather than to a general rise in the scale of payments to individuals. During the past year, retail prices of goods important in the budgets of wage earners showed a noticeable increase. The Bureau of Labor Statistics mid-May index of the cost of living in large cities was 2.4 percent above the level of last June and 4.4 percent above August 1939, the month before the war broke out. Retail prices of food in May were 5.3 percent above the level of last May. Such price increases bear most heavily on persons having small or fixed incomes. Most social security beneficiaries probably fall in these groups most adversely affected.

Social security expenditures through May of the fiscal year 1940-41 in most cases approach the fiscal-year appropriations (table 2). In some cases expenditures exceed current appropriations. The inclusion of expenditures made from previous as well as from current-year appropriations ac-

counts for the excess of expenditures over appropriations in old-age assistance, unemployment compensation administration, services for crippled children, and child welfare services. Administrative expenses exceed appropriations for this purpose, because the appropriation figure for an item for the Treasury Department is not available.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund

Contributions appropriated to the trust fund in May amounted to \$149.7 million (table 4), the largest amount collected in any one month to date. Thus the contributions deposited for the first 2 months of the quarter, amounting to \$188.9 million, exceed the total deposited in any previous quarter.

Total assets of the fund amounted to \$2,349.0 million at the end of May. Of this total, \$2,146.3 million represented investments; \$13.5 million, cash with the disbursing officer; and \$189.1 million,

Table 5.—Status of the railroad retirement account, by specified period, 1936-41

[In thousands]

Period	Appropriation account		Trust fund account						Account of disbursing officer			Total assets at end of period
	Amount at begining of period	Balance at end of period after transfers to trust fund account	Transfers from appropriation account	Cancellations and repayments	Interest received	3-percent Treasury notes		Cash balance at end of period after deposits with disbursing officer	Deposits from trust fund	Benefit pay-ments	Cash balance at end of period	
						Net balance of purchases over sales	Balance at end of period					
Cumulative through May 1941	\$512,892	\$0	\$503,892	\$156	\$5,932	\$84,000	\$84,000	\$50	\$425,934	\$410,788	\$9,751	\$93,801
Fiscal year:												
1936-37	46,620	36,622	\$ 9,998	2					10,000	4,070	5,930	42,552
1937-38	141,894	94	141,800	25	1,411	66,200	66,200	\$ 140	76,900	76,421	\$ 1,015	67,449
1938-39	118,344	11,250	107,094	94	2,202	1,000	67,200	1,956	106,574	105,665	1,924	82,329
1939-40	131,400	10,750	120,650	20	2,283	12,200	79,400	98	112,610	113,241	1,292	91,540
11 months ended:												
May 1939	118,344	11,250	107,094	90	266	1,000	67,200	17	106,574	96,635	10,953	89,419
May 1940	131,400	10,750	120,650	18		10,000	77,200	14	112,610	103,475	11,059	99,023
May 1941	133,350	\$ 0	134,350	15	37	4,600	84,000	50	119,850	111,391	9,751	93,801
1940												
May	14,250	10,750	3,500	1		0	77,200	14	3,500	9,705	11,059	99,023
June	10,750	10,750	0	2	2,283	2,200	79,400	98	0	9,767	1,292	91,540
July	133,350	113,350	20,000	0		0	79,400	98	20,000	9,640	11,652	204,500
August	113,350	87,350	26,000	1		6,000	85,400	100	20,000	10,313	21,338	194,188
September	87,350	77,350	10,000	0		0	85,400	100	10,000	9,727	21,611	184,461
October	77,350	\$ 58,350	10,000	3		0	85,400	102	10,000	10,368	21,243	165,095
November	58,350	48,350	10,000	2		0	85,400	105	10,000	9,981	21,262	155,117
December	48,350	38,350	10,000	1		0	85,400	106	10,000	9,948	21,315	145,170
1941												
January	38,350	38,350	0	1		0	85,400	106	0	10,073	11,241	135,098
February	38,350	18,350	20,000	1		0	85,400	107	20,000	10,216	21,025	124,882
March	18,350	8,350	10,000	3		0	85,400	110	10,000	10,143	20,882	114,742
April	8,350	0	8,350	2		0	85,400	112	8,350	10,486	18,746	104,258
May	0	0	0	1	37	-1,400	84,000	50	1,500	10,495	9,751	93,801

¹ Represents total appropriation to date, including transfer to appropriation of balance of \$5,392,000 from 1935 act deposits with disbursing officer. Amounts appropriated annually were: 1936-37, \$46,620,000; 1937-38, \$99,890,000; 1938-39, \$118,250,000; 1939-40, \$120,150,000; 1940-41, \$122,600,000.

² After transfer of \$9 million in October 1940 to prior-service account to provide funds for collection of individual employee records of service and compensation prior to 1937. Disbursements from this account totaled \$555,000 through May 1941, leaving a balance of \$8,445,000.

³ Includes payments of \$10 million made directly to disbursing officer in 1936-37 and not treated as transfer to trust fund, which was not set up until

July 1937. Excludes, however, cancellations and repayments of \$2,000 in 1936-37 which were treated as returns to appropriation rather than as additions to trust fund.

⁴ Includes transfer of \$4,000 from 1935 act appropriation.

⁵ After transfer to appropriation of \$5,392,000 balance from 1935 act deposits with disbursing officer and after transfer to 1935 act appropriation of \$2,000 representing cancellations of checks issued against 1935 act deposits.

Source: Railroad Retirement Board, Bureau of General Control, Division of Finance.

credit to the fund account. The amounts appropriated to the fund during April and May were credited to the fund account, pending the usual end-of-quarter investment in special Treasury notes.

Although no new investments were made by the fund during May, 3-percent special Treasury notes amounting to \$5 million were redeemed during the month. The resulting cash was made available to the disbursing officer for benefit payments, and the accrued interest on these notes, amounting to \$131,000, was credited to the fund.

Benefit payments continued to rise. Although the payment status of some beneficiaries was in suspense because of return to covered employment, the net effect of this influence on total disbursements is not discernible in the May figures for benefit payments.

Railroad Retirement Account

The last balances in the appropriation account were transferred to the trust fund account in

April and deposited with the disbursing officer for benefit payments. In May, Treasury notes amounting to \$1.4 million were sold (table 5), and the proceeds, together with the interest accumulated on these notes, were deposited with the disbursing officer. Benefit payments in May amounted to \$10.5 million, leaving a cash balance of \$9.8 million with the disbursing officer at the end of May. Total assets at the end of May, consisting of the cash balance with the disbursing officer and in the trust fund account and \$84.0 million in Treasury notes, amounted to \$93.8 million.

Unemployment Trust Fund

State deposits in the unemployment trust fund in May amounted to \$166.1 million (table 6), the largest monthly amount to date. May deposits are usually high, reflecting in part the lag between the high quarterly collections in April by the States and their deposit in the fund. The unusually high level this year, however, suggests not only that a large proportion of the May collections

Table 6.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-41¹
(In thousands)

Period	Total assets at end of period	Special Treasury certificates acquired ²	Unexpended balance at end of period	Undistributed interest at end of period ³	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account				
					Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals ⁴	Balance at end of period	Transfers from State accounts	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments	Balance at end of period
Cumulative through May 1941.....	\$2,263,477	\$2,254,300	\$9,177	\$106	\$3,611,257	\$104,057	\$1,625,708	\$2,089,607	\$105,901	\$90,922	\$1,225	\$31,782	\$173,764
Fiscal year:													
1936-37.....	312,389	293,386	94		291,703	2,737	1,000	312,389					
1937-38.....	884,247	559,705	12,247		747,660	15,172	190,975	884,247					
1938-39.....	1,280,539	395,000	13,539		811,251	26,837	441,795	1,280,539					
1939-40.....	1,724,862	443,000	14,862		859,864	37,524	484,764	1,693,164	1,801	44,249	202	14,552	31,690
11 months ended:													
May 1939.....	1,280,600	408,000	9,600	88	793,842	12,065	400,642	1,289,512					
May 1940.....	1,733,220	454,000	12,220	138	847,610	17,474	431,682	1,713,943	⁵ 1,773	30,944	26	13,603	19,139
May 1941.....	2,263,477	544,300	9,177	106	881,922	21,696	507,174	2,089,607	⁵ 104,100	46,673	1,023	17,230	173,764
1940													
May.....	1,733,220	81,000	12,220	138	142,501		56,952	1,713,943	990	1,240		1,317	19,139
June.....	1,724,862	—11,000	14,862		12,254	20,049	53,082	1,693,164	28	13,305	176	949	31,690
July.....	1,727,044	13,000	4,044	20	58,840		56,410	1,695,594	⁶ 414	11		692	31,432
August.....	1,817,015	85,000	9,015	20	141,574		51,741	1,785,427	0	1,062		925	31,569
September.....	1,802,082	—18,000	12,082		9,278	133	80,414	1,714,424	43,549	13,558	3	1,020	87,659
October.....	1,824,962	31,000	3,962	68	56,741		82,994	1,688,171	50,016	21		973	136,723
November.....	1,939,111	113,000	5,111	68	143,023		29,863	1,801,331	1,014	781		806	137,712
December.....	1,957,977	11,300	12,677		12,819	21,509	30,826	1,804,833	1,452	14,698	1,016	1,733	153,144
1941													
January.....	1,995,108	29,000	20,808	12	68,204		38,001	1,835,036	2,462	40		3,085	⁴ 160,061
February.....	2,100,651	113,000	13,351	12	145,649		40,426	1,940,259	2,467	512		2,659	160,381
March.....	2,092,339	—10,000	15,039		13,141	54	34,042	1,919,412	0	15,064	5	2,522	172,928
April.....	2,126,553	40,000	9,253	106	66,517		33,440	1,952,489	⁷ 2,695	63		1,728	173,958
May.....	2,263,477	137,000	9,177	106	166,135		29,017	2,089,607	31	863		1,088	173,764

¹ Beginning July 1939, contains separate book account for railroad unemployment insurance account in which are held moneys deposited by the Railroad Retirement Board and from which the Secretary of the Treasury makes benefit payments as certified by the Railroad Retirement Board. Trust fund maintains separate account for each State agency, in which are held all moneys deposited from State unemployment funds and from which State agencies withdraw amounts as required for benefit payments.

² Minus figures represent certificates redeemed.

³ Interest on redeemed Treasury certificates, received by fund at time of redemption but credited to separate book accounts only in last month of each quarter.

⁴ Includes transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account.

⁵ Includes amounts certified by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the State of Connecticut for payment into railroad unemployment insurance account in accordance with sec. 13 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

⁶ Includes \$7.5 million transferred from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund in accordance with amendments of Oct. 10, 1940, to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

were deposited promptly, but also that the high level of collections resulting from increased employment caused collections this month to be above the usual second-month-of-quarter level.

The April and May deposits combined totaled \$232.7 million, a record amount for the first 2 months of a quarter, and exceeded by 7.8 percent the previous high point of \$215.8 million in January-February 1940.

The marked drop of \$4.4 million in total State withdrawals in May reflects primarily the fact that April withdrawals included \$2.7 million transferred to the railroad unemployment insurance account; in May only \$31,000 was transferred.

State withdrawals for benefit payments, amounting to \$29.0 million, declined in May to the lowest point since November 1939. Since new uniform benefit years began in April in nine States, the small withdrawals for benefit payments in April and May are particularly significant as a reflection of increased employment.

Deposits in the railroad unemployment insurance account in May amounted to \$863,000. The transfer of \$31,000 from the State accounts represents interest to the account of the State of Georgia. This occasion is the first on which accrued interest has been transferred from a State account to the railroad account.

Recent Publications in the Field of Social Security

GENERAL

ALTMAYER, ARTHUR J. "Social Insurance Proposals: 1941." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 31, No. 2 (June 1941), pp. 59-63.

Recommends liberalization of the unemployment compensation and old-age and survivors insurance programs, and inclusion of disability insurance and medical-care provisions under the latter program.

ANGELL, ROBERT COOLEY. *The Integration of American Society; A Study of Groups and Institutions*. New York and London: McGraw-Hill, 1941. 228 pp.

Includes a chapter describing three types of private institutions: character-building groups for young people, social agencies, and hospitals and clinics.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY. *Social Security Research in Progress at Universities and Colleges, Spring 1941*. Washington: Committee on Social Security, Social Science Research Council, May 1941. 22 pp. Processed.

A classified list of university studies being conducted on social security problems. Canadian research is noted in the appendix.

COY, WAYNE. "The Responsibility of Government in a National Defense Program for the Welfare of Its Citizens." *Alabama Social Welfare*, Montgomery, Vol. 6, No. 5 (May 1941), pp. 4-7.

DECKER, JOHN ALVIN. *Labor Problems in the Pacific Mandates*. London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1940. 246 pp. Issued under the auspices of the Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations.

An analysis of present-day labor problems in the Pacific mandates of New Guinea, Western Samoa, Nauru, and the Japanese Mandated Islands, with special reference to the effects of importing labor and to the system of long-term labor contracts for the natives. A comprehensive bibliography is included.

DIECKMANN, ANNETTA M. "Domestic Workers Need Social Security." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 31, No. 2 (June 1941), pp. 64-65.

GILSON, MARY B. "Tips and Social Insurance." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 31, No. 2 (June 1941), pp. 67-72.

Discusses variations in legal and administrative practices in evaluating and reporting tips, and the long-run advantages of excluding tips from the definition of wages.

HOHMAN, ELMO P. "The Important Place of the Seaman in Our National Economy." *American Labor Legislation Review*, New York, Vol. 31, No. 2 (June 1941), pp. 91-96.

Included in this plea for bettering the economic and general position of seamen are brief recommendations for better social insurance protection.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. *The I. L. O. at Work*. Montreal: International Labor Office, May 1941. 20 pp.

An illustrated pamphlet describing the removal of the International Labor Office to Montreal, its leaders, and its present program.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. *Studies in War Economics*. Montreal: International Labour Office, 1941. 199 pp. (Studies and Reports, Series B (Economic Conditions), No. 33.)

Contains the following papers: Economic Organisation for Total War, With Special Reference to the Workers, by E. F. Penrose; Who Shall Pay for the War? An Analysis of the Keynes Plan, by E. J. Riches; Relative Wages in Wartime, by E. J. Riches; Control of Food Prices, by A. S. J. Baster; The Place of Housing Policy in War Economy, by Carl Major Wright; and the Effect of War on the Relative Importance of Producing Centres, With Special Reference to the Textile Industry, by Edith Tilton Denhardt.

LABOUR CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES, 2d, HAVANA 1939. *Second Labour Conference of the American States Which Are Members of the International Labour Organisation, Havana (Cuba), 21 November—2 December 1939; Record of Proceedings*. Montreal: International Labour Office, 1941. 284 pp.

The full report contains a verbatim record of the discussions, including information on conditions in most of the American republics. The report of the Committee on Social Insurance deals in detail with the chief insurances and affirms the principles upon which the members were in agreement. Other committee reports, details of the organization, and the resolutions adopted by the conference are given in full.

MACDONALD, MARY E. "Social Service and Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Policies." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 15, No. 2 (June 1941), pp. 302-327.

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"Washington Legislation—1941." *Washington Law Review and State Bar Journal*, Seattle, Vol. 16, No. 2 (April 1941), pp. 60-93.

Includes sections on social security.

ZAHLER, HELENE SARA. *Eastern Workingmen and National Land Policy, 1829-1862*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. 246 pp.

A study of political and economic issues involved in the land policy of the United States.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

"Administrative Costs of the Railroad Retirement System." *Monthly Review of the Railroad Retirement Board*, Washington, Vol. 2, No. 5 (May 1941), pp. 2-6. Processed.

A review showing "how administrative funds are spent by the various bureaus of the Board." Later articles will describe in more detail the work of each bureau.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION. "Salaried Employees Retirement Income Indenture." *Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders*, Detroit, Mar. 11, 1941, pp. 3-10.

Details of a retirement plan submitted April 15, 1941, to the stockholders of the Chrysler Corporation.

COCHRAN, CHARLES B. *What You Get From Social Security, Old Age and Survivors Insurance Act*. San Francisco: The Author (220 Bush St.), 1940. 15 pp.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, E. I. *Pension and Retirement Plan*. Place not given, 1941. 3 pp.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY. *Employees' Retirement Plan*. St. Louis, Jan. 22, 1941. 5 pp.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. RESEARCH DIVISION. *Status of Teacher Retirement*. Washington: National Education Association, 1941. 62 pp. (*Research Bulletin*, Vol. 19, No. 1, January 1941.)

Section IV, Possible Extension of Federal Social Security to Teachers, describes the Social Security Act, its benefits, and its applicability to the migratory teacher and to teachers in general. Other sections deal with the financial structure of State joint-contributory retirement systems, the fiscal status of retirement plans, and statistics of membership.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

ARIZONA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Employment and Wage Payments in Arizona*. Prepared by C. B. Sullenger, statistician. Phoenix, Apr. 30, 1941. 68 pp. Processed.

Presents 1940 employment and wage data by industry for each county, based on contribution reports of employers covered by the State unemployment compensation law.

ARIZONA. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *Seasonal Employment in Arizona*. Prepared by C. B. Sullenger, statistician. Phoenix, Feb. 15, 1941. 29 pp. Processed.

An explanation of the Arizona law and administrative procedures respecting seasonal unemployment, with descriptions, tables, and charts for each of the 8 industries which have been classified as seasonal.

BERNSTEIN, BENJAMIN. "Vocational Guidance for the Blind." *Outlook for the Blind*, New York, Vol. 35, No. 2 (April 1941), pp. 75-78.

GEARY, ARTHUR V. "The Connecticut State Employment Service and the Farm Labor Shortage." *Monthly Bulletin* (Connecticut Department of Labor), Hartford, Vol. 6, No. 5 (May 1941), p. 3.

GRAY, HERMAN A. "The Adjudication of Controversies Under the New York Unemployment Insurance Act: A Specific Problem in Administrative Justice and Its Solution." *New York University Law Quarterly Review*, New York, Vol. 18, No. 2 (January 1941), pp. 201-209.

An analysis of the New York State system of adjudicating unemployment compensation controversies and an account of its reform in accordance with the recommendations of the State Advisory Council.

HABER, WILLIAM, AND JOSEPH, J. J. "An Appraisal of the Federal-State System of Unemployment Compensation: The Need for a Federal Plan." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 15, No. 2 (June 1941), pp. 207-241.

Analyzes unemployment compensation problems, including coverage, eligibility requirements, amount and duration of benefits, experience rating, financial and administrative operations, and the impact of the defense program and the post-defense period on employment security. Discusses the advantages of a Federal unemployment compensation system and advocates elimination of experience rating.

HAMMOND, GEORGE B. "Benefit and Tax Structure of Ohio Job Insurance Law Liberalized." *The Compensator* (Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation), Columbus, Vol. 4, No. 2 (March-April 1941), pp. 3 ff.

A summary of the 1941 amendments to the Ohio Unemployment Compensation Act.

"A Job Clinic for Mature Women." *International Altrusan*, Chicago, Vol. 18, No. 9 (May 1941), pp. 23-24.

The work of the women's job clinic of the Women's Occupational Council of the District of Columbia.

"Labor Conditions in Argentina." *Monthly Labor Review*, Washington, Vol. 52, No. 5 (May 1941), pp. 1123-1125.

Includes data from a study of unemployment made by the Argentine Bureau of Labor in September 1940.

MILLS, THOMAS J. "Migration of Workers in Connecticut." *Monthly Bulletin* (Connecticut Department of Labor), Hartford, Vol. 6, No. 5 (May 1941), pp. 1-2.

MISSOURI. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION. *The Block Versus the Individual Case Method of Sampling Key-Punched Wage Records; And the Machine Versus the Manual Procedure*. Prepared by Department of Research and Statistics. Jefferson City, May 28, 1941. 12 pp. Processed. (Special Research Bulletin No. 3.)

PENNSYLVANIA. BUREAU OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. *Estimated Distribution of Unemployment Compensation Contributions and Benefits According to Industry*. Prepared by Research and Statistics Section. Harrisburg, May 15, 1941. 9 pp. Processed. (Statistical Information Bulletin No. 20.)

PIGOU, A. C. *Employment & Equilibrium; A Theoretical Discussion*. London: Macmillan, 1941. 283 pp.

"The purpose of this book is to elucidate certain dominant influences affecting the volume of employment and unemployment."

RYAN, ARTHUR J. "Vocational Guidance for the Visually Handicapped." *Occupations*, New York, Vol. 19, No. 8 (May 1941), pp. 585-588.

SCHOENFELD, MARGARET H. "Development of British War Labor Policy." *Monthly Labor Review*, Washington, Vol. 52, No. 5 (May 1941), pp. 1079-1089.

"Unemployment Among Nonwhites in the United States, March 1940." *Monthly Labor Review*, Washington, Vol. 52, No. 5 (May 1941), pp. 1181-1184.

Data from a preliminary tabulation of a cross section of the census returns for 1940.

"Unemployment Compensation—What Constitutes a Labor Dispute," by M. L. K. *Tennessee Law Review*, Knoxville, Vol. 16, No. 8 (June 1941), pp. 1007-1010. (Recent Cases.)

A brief discussion of *Block Coal and Coke Co. v. United Mine Workers of America Dist. 19*, 148 S. W. 2d 364 (Tenn. 1941), in which unemployment benefits were denied because of a labor dispute.

U. S. NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION, IOWA. *The 45 Day Job-Hunt Campaign of the National Youth Administration for Iowa in Review, April 15-June 1, 1940*. Des Moines: National Youth Administration for Iowa, no date. Various paging. Processed.

A comprehensive record—including correspondence, newspaper publicity, and radio continuities—of a State-wide job-hunt campaign which resulted in the placement of 1,108 Iowa NYA youths in private employment.

"Vocational Training." *Pennsylvania Planning*, Harrisburg, Vol. 7, No. 5 (January-March 1941), pp. 19-22.

Pennsylvania's program under the national appropriation of 1940 for vocational education for national defense.

WAGENET, R. G. "Some Problems of Unemployment Compensation." *Papers Presented at the Third Annual Stanford Industrial Relations Conference, March 25 to 29, 1940*, Stanford University, Calif.; (Graduate School of Business) 1940, pp. 108-112. Processed.

A discussion of unemployment compensation in California.

WOOFER, THOMAS J. "Will Defense End Unemployment?" *Harper's Magazine*, New York, Vol. 182, No. 1092 (May 1941), pp. 625-630.

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WOYTINSKY, W. S. "Controversial Aspects of Unemployment Estimates in the United States." *Review of Economic Statistics*, Cambridge, Mass., Vol. 23, No. 2 (May 1941), pp. 68-77.

An analysis of current methods of measuring and estimating unemployment, and suggestions for improving such estimates.

PUBLIC WELFARE AND RELIEF

ADIE, DAVID C. "National Defense and Social Welfare." *Alabama Social Welfare*, Montgomery, Vol. 6, No. 5 (May 1941), pp. 9-12.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, KANSAS CITY CHAPTER. *Beyond the Border Line; A Study of "Unemployable" Families Receiving Relief in Kansas City, Missouri*. Kansas City, November 1940. 52 pp.

"Constitutional Law—Equal Protection—Three-Year Residence Requirement for Poor Relief." *University of Chicago Law Review*, Chicago, Vol. 8, No. 3 (April 1941), pp. 544-548. (Recent Cases.)

A discussion of the Illinois case of *People ex rel. Heydenreich v. Lyons*, 374 Ill. 557, 30 N.E. (2d) 46 (1940), in which the court upheld a 1939 amendment to the State Pauper's Act which prohibits local governmental units from providing relief to persons not having 3 years of residence immediately preceding application.

COUNTRYMAN, VERN. "Old Age Assistance in Washington." *Washington Law Review and State Bar Journal*, Seattle, Vol. 16, No. 2 (April 1941), pp. 95-105. (Comments.)

The history and present provisions of old-age pensions and assistance in Washington, with special reference to eligibility requirements, amount and nature of assistance, and administration; the relationship between the State and the Social Security Board; and constitutional issues.

"Determination of Needs Act, 1941." *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, London, Vol. 49, No. 4 (April 1941), p. 76.

A description of the British Act of March 26, 1941, "which abolishes the requirement that, in determining the need and assessing the needs of applicants for unemployment assistance or supplementary pensions, the resources of all members of their households must be taken into account."

ELLIS, WILLIAM J., and HODSON, WILLIAM. "The Sharing of Responsibility for Relief." *Public Administration Review*, Chicago, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Spring 1941), pp. 231-241.

An editorial introduction presents the text of a report of the Council of State Governments' Special Committee on Relief proposing that direct relief, work relief, and other public assistance programs be administered by the States with variable Federal grants. Mr. Ellis' article, The Case for State Local Administration, presents arguments for a State-administered WPA. Mr. Hodson's article, The Case for Retaining the Federal WPA, points out the dangers of placing work relief at a State level.

FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. *Individualized Services for the Aged*. New York: Family Welfare Association of America, 1941. 36 pp.

There are three papers in this pamphlet. Mabelle H. Whitacre's "Public Responsibility for the Elderly" shows the flexibility of services that have been made possible in Rochester, New York, often through cooperation between agencies. In "Case Work Services in a Bureau for the

Aged," Helen Hardy Brunot discusses referral services and private boarding home care for the aged, with illustrations from the New York City Welfare Council's Bureau for the Aged. Edith Holmes discusses "Intake Policies in Private Homes for the Aged," with emphasis on the part that should be played by social workers in deciding upon admission.

FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. *Meaning and Use of Relief in Case Work Treatment*. New York: Family Welfare Association of America, 1941. 50 pp.

Three papers dealing with the psychology of dependency: Some Emotional Aspects of Dependency, by Ruth Smalley; The Relief Request and Its Place in Case Work, by Beatrice Z. Levey; and The Use of Modern Case Work Treatment, by Beatrice H. Wajdyk.

FENSTERSTOCK, NATHANIEL. *History of New York Social Welfare Legislation*. Reprinted from McKinney Consolidated Laws of New York. New York: Edward Thompson Co., 1941. 37 pp.

A well-documented, chronological account of New York State social laws from the early colonial period to the Social Welfare Law of 1940.

GARRETT, ANNETTE. *Case Work Treatment of a Child*. New York: Family Welfare Association of America, 1941. 61 pp.

A study of the case of a 10-year-old boy, his placement in a foster home, and the case worker's treatment.

HART, ETHEL J. "The Legal Responsibility of Relatives for the Care of the Aged: Administrative Policies of State Assistance Agencies." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 15, No. 2 (June 1941), pp. 285-301.

An examination of the administrative policies of State old-age assistance agencies respecting the responsibility of relatives for care of the dependent aged. State laws dealing with the same subject were analyzed in the March issue of the *Review*.

HOEHLER, FRED K. *The Public Welfare Job and National Defense*. Chicago: American Public Welfare Association, 1941. 15 pp.

How existing welfare agencies are coordinated for defense needs, and what remains to be done in developing community organization.

HOFFNER, HARRY. *Costs of Administering Public Assistance in Montana*. Helena: State of Montana Department of Public Welfare, December 1940. 30 pp. Processed.

"An analysis of the administrative expenses of the State and 56 county departments of public welfare, July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1940," including the three public assistance programs and general relief.

KEITH, GEORGE. "Research a Tool of the Administrator." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 15, No. 2 (June 1941), pp. 328-335.

Discusses three types of research—day-to-day, special, and formalized—and points out the uses to which they are put by public welfare agencies.

LANE, PAUL V. "Population and Aged Aid." *Tax Digest*, Los Angeles, Vol. 19, No. 6 (June 1941), pp. 191-192 ff.

Recent data for all the States, with special attention to California.

LAYCOCK, JOS. E. "New Services for Homeless Men." *Canadian Welfare*, Ottawa, Vol. 17, No. 2 (May 15, 1941), pp. 7-9.

Recent Vancouver policies in attempting, through collaboration of public and private welfare agencies, to emphasize case work, rehabilitation, and emergency assistance for homeless men.

McMILLEN, WAYNE. "Social Work and National Defense." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 15, No. 2 (June 1941), pp. 265-284.

Describes and evaluates existing and proposed programs for overseas relief and for various services to the American armed forces and their dependents.

MINNEAPOLIS. BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE. DIVISION OF PUBLIC RELIEF. *A Study of Unattached Women on Relief in the City of Minneapolis in April, 1940*. Minneapolis: Division of Public Relief [1940], 10 pp. Processed.

Comprehensive data from a study undertaken "to determine why these women were on relief and whether or not any of them could be absorbed in private industry or transferred to other agencies where more suitable care could be given to them."

MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK. *The Road to Social Work; Seven Sign Posts for High School and University Students*. Montreal: Montreal School of Social Work, no date. 11 pp.

PATCH, BUEL W. "Rearmament and Work Relief." *Editorial Research Reports*, Washington, Vol. 1, No. 19 (May 21, 1941), pp. 351-364.

An analysis of work-relief trends in terms of proposals to reduce WPA expenditures, the effect of defense activities on unemployment, and the relation of Federal work relief to defense jobs.

PENNSYLVANIA. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. *Pennsylvania Public Assistance Statistics Summary: 1932-1940*. Prepared by Bureau of Research and Statistics. Harrisburg, 1941. 51+37 pp. Processed.

A comprehensive statistical record, in tables and text, of emergency relief, work relief, general assistance, and the three public assistance categories.

PERGANDE PUBLISHING COMPANY. *Social Worker, Employment Interviewer*. Milwaukee: Pergande Publishing Company, 1941. 68 pp. Processed.

Contains two full-length examinations, including an answer section and a brief bibliography, one for the social worker and one for the employment interviewer. General information based on civil-service requirements in Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, and California is also included.

PROJECT FOR HOUSEKEEPING SERVICE FOR CHRONIC PATIENTS. *Report of a Subcommittee on the Aged of the*

Advisory Committee, Project for Housekeeping Service for Chronic Patients. New York: Welfare Council of New York City, November 1940. 24 pp. Processed. (Welfare Council Reports.)

Describes the services and organization of the New York WPA housekeeping service for aged persons, which is used by many agencies, including the Old-Age Assistance Division of the Department of Welfare, and discusses, on the basis of experience obtained, the needs of the aged and the problem of home care.

ROUTZAHN, MARY SWAIN, Editor. *Annual Reports and How to Improve Them.* New York: Social Work Publicity Council, 1941. 20 pp. Processed.

SAVAGE, PAUL, "How Can We Define and Secure a Minimum Program of Social Services for Tennessee?" *Tennessee Public Welfare Record*, Nashville, Vol. 4, No. 4 (April 1941), pp. 3-5.

SLADE, CAROLINE. *Job's House.* New York: Vanguard, 1941. 318 pp.

Like the author's *Triumph of Willie Pond*, published in 1940, this is a novel about persons who administer relief and assistance legislation. It deals sympathetically with people affected by such programs, and reveals needs for reforms, especially in the legal requirements for receiving aid and the adequacy of the aid provided.

SMITH, A. DELAFIELD. "Judicial Trends in Relation to Welfare Administration." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 15, No. 2 (June 1941), pp. 242-264.

An analysis—with reference to some leading Federal and State cases—of the following points: "first, the importance of preserving the integrity of the administrative process from the disruptive impact of what has been called 'judicial administration'; second, the desirability of prescribing for this purpose adequate legal remedies which emphasize review and evaluation rather than redetermination; third, the need to concentrate the attention of our judicial interpreters upon the legal issues of deeper significance . . . and, finally, the crucial need to develop the judicial process as a phase of administrative routine."

SMITH, ANNA KALET. *Maternal and Child-Welfare Services in Latin America, From Laws, Official Reports, and Other Sources.* Washington: U. S. Children's Bureau, 1940. 28 pp. Processed.

SPRINGER, GERTRUDE. "This Thing Called Relief." *Survey Midmonthly*, New York, Vol. 77, No. 6 (June 1941), pp. 171-174.

Public aid in Texas, and the problems ahead if work relief is curtailed.

THOMAS, MARGARET. "British Welfare Carries On." *Survey Graphic*, New York, Vol. 30, No. 6 (June 1941), pp. 335-339 ff.

Public and private wartime welfare activities in Great Britain, with emphasis on the emergency services.

TYLER, INEZ. *Intake in a Public Agency.* Chicago: American Public Welfare Association, April 1941. 14 pp.

Some general principles, with examples, and a description of recent developments in the Intake Division of the Rochester Department of Public Welfare.

WILSON, GERTRUDE. *Group Work and Case Work; Their Relationship and Practice.* New York: Family Welfare Association of America, 1941. 107 pp.

Discusses "the common origin, objectives, and philosophies of the agencies using case work and group work as methods of work . . . the extent to which an understanding of the basic concepts of group work alters the use of groups by case workers," differences in the functions of case workers and group workers, and examples of cooperation. A bibliography is included.

WOOTTON, MARLOW V. "Case Work Among the Bannocks and Shoshones." *Public Welfare News*, Chicago, Vol. 9, No. 5 (May 1941), pp. 2-4. Processed.

Problems in reconciling the eligibility requirements of the Social Security Act with the customs of American Indians. Also included in this issue is an article on Indian Public Welfare.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

BODMER, LAURA E. "Morbidity Trends and Trade Cycles." *International Labour Review*, Montreal, Vol. 43, No. 5 (May 1941), pp. 514-541.

A study of sickness experience under various national insurance systems, with special reference to the fall in recorded morbidity during depressions and its rise during prosperous periods. Some leading factors which influence morbidity rates are discussed, and tables are included for France, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Scotland.

CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL. *The Public Health Nurse and the Canadian Welfare Council.* Ottawa: Canadian Welfare Council, February 1941. 9 pp. Processed.

GINSBURG, H. M. "Fresno County Hospital Plan for Low Income Group." *Hospitals*, Chicago, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June 1941), pp. 61-63.

INDIANA. UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF COMMISSION. *Services, Facilities, and Costs of Medical Care and Hospitalization for Township Relief Cases.* Indianapolis, Jan. 15, 1941. 29 pp. Processed.

The Indiana system of providing free medical care for the needy, with data from a questionnaire sponsored by State and local authorities and by the State medical association. Tables show rates in effect for medical, dental, drug, and hospital care.

LOZANO, CHARLES A. "Mutual Hospitals in Uruguay." *Hospitals*, Chicago, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June 1941), pp. 30-31.

SAYER, HENRY D. "Medical Practice Under the Workmen's Compensation Law." *Journal of American Insurance*, Chicago, Vol. 18, No. 5 (May 1941), pp. 17-18 ff.

A review of 25 years of workmen's compensation experience in New York, by the general manager of the Compensation Insurance Rating Board of the State.